



Derbyshire County Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

SIDNEY BARWISE, M.B. Lond., D.P.H., M.R.C.S.

FOR THE YEAR 1891.

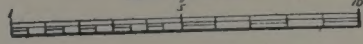
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DIAGRAM MAP OF DERBYSHIRE

SHOWING URBAN & RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS

URBAN BOUNDARIES THUS
RURAL " THUS

Scale of Miles



URBAN DISTRICTS

- 1 ALFRETON
- 2 ALVASTON & BOULTON
- 3 ASHBOURNE
- 4 BAKEWELL
- 5 BASLOW
- 6 BELPER
- 7 BONSALE
- 8 BRAMPTON & WALTON
- 9 BUXTON
- 10 CHESTERFIELD BORO'
- 11 CLAY LANE
- 12 DRONFIELD
- 13 FAIRFIELD
- 14 GLOSSOP BOROUGH
- 15 HEAGE
- 16 HEANOR
- 17 ILKESTON BOROUGH
- 18 LONG EATON
- 19 MATLOCK
- 20 MATLOCK BATH
- 21 NEWBOLD & DUNSTAN
- 22 NEW MILLS
- 23 NORTH DARLEY
- 24 RIPLEY
- 25 SOUTH DARLEY
- 26 SWADLINCOTE
- 27 WHITTINGTON
- 28 WIRKSWORTH

DISTRICTS IN WHICH THE
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATION ACT
WAS IN FORCE IN 1891

SHADED THUS:-

DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA & CROUP - ●
DURING 1891



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To the Public Health Committee of the Derbyshire County Council.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with your instructions I beg to submit the following Report on the Health of the Administrative County of Derby for the year 1891, based upon the annual reports of the local Medical Officers of Health.

By an order of the Local Government Board, dated March, 1891, it is prescribed that every Medical Officer of Health "shall make an annual report up to the end of December in each year, comprising a summary of the action taken, or which he has advised the Sanitary Authority to take, during the year for preventing the spread of disease, and an account of the sanitary state of his district generally at the end of the year."

"The report shall also contain an account of the enquiries which he has made as to conditions injurious to health existing in the district, and of the proceedings in which he has taken part, or advised, under any statute, so far as such proceedings relate to those conditions."

"The report shall also record the action taken by him, or on his advice, during the year, in regard to offensive trades, to dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops, and to factories and workshops."

Clause 15 orders that he shall give immediate information to the Local Government Board of any outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease in his district, and that he shall make a special report to the Board of the grounds of any advice which he may give to the Authority with a view to their requiring the closure of any school in pursuance of the Code of Regulations of the Education Department.

Clause 16 requires the Medical Officer of Health to give to the County Council within which his district is situated, the same information that he gives to the Board with regard to any outbreak of infectious disease, and to transmit to the Council copies of his Annual Report and of all Special Reports.

I should like to point out that this Order applies equally to all Medical Officers of Health, whether the County Council refund a portion of their salaries or not.

The system of this Report is the same as in my Report for last year. I deal with each district separately, and with the County as a whole. In dealing with the various districts, I have summarised the reports under the following headings referred to in the orders of the Local Government Board :—

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* Under this heading the method of disinfection is described (whether it is carried out by the Local Authority or by the householder), the enquiries that have been made to trace Typhoid Fever to previous cases, the sources of infection in other diseases, and the action taken with regard to schools, etc.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to the Health of District,* including references to water supplies, scavenging and excrement disposal, the effects of occupation, and gross public nuisances affecting numbers of people.

3. *The Results of Periodic and other Inspections of Districts.* Under this head minor nuisances and house sanitation are referred to.

4. *Action taken with regard to Common Lodging-Houses, Slaughter-houses, Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops, and other premises regulated by Sanitary Authorities.*

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.*

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.*

This year the whole of the annual reports and special reports from a large number of districts have been received, but still many special reports have not been sent to the County Council.

The County Council contribute £1,810 11s. towards the payment of the salaries of the Medical Officers and Inspectors of Nuisances, and it appears to me that the Council should have some voice in settling those salaries, the tenure of office, etc. At the present time many of the officers know that if they performed their duties conscientiously and fearlessly, they would not be re-elected. It is a practice also to appoint an Inspector of Nuisances at a reasonable salary and obtain a fair contribution from the County Funds, and to make this officer rate collector, surveyor, etc., as well: unless these other duties permit of a proper amount of time being devoted to the Nuisance Inspector's work, it is obvious that the arrangement is unfair to the county.

There are in the administrative county twenty-eight urban and eighteen rural districts, three of the latter having two Medical Officers each, so that there are in all forty-nine reports: seventeen only of which are printed. We can hardly expect the local Medical Officers to take trouble to see that the reports are full as well as accurate, until they are all printed, as there is some excuse for a report being carelessly drawn up when it is systematically taken as read and laid on one side. In the case of a rural district which is perhaps in three counties, it is not

to be wondered at if the report, when it is not printed, is exceptionally short; for the Medical Officer will have to send copies to his local Authority, the Local Government Board, three County Councils, and keep a copy for himself for reference, and with this extra work there has not been any increase of salary. The County Councils are not, therefore, as popular with local officers as they ought to be.

Much inconvenience has been caused by Medical Officers of Health of districts which overlap other counties not giving separate figures for the Derbyshire parishes in their districts. I am glad to state that I have been able to obtain the figures of every district except Rotherham, only one parish of which is in Derbyshire. I have assumed that the death-rate, etc., of that parish is the same as that of the registration district in which it occurs.

It is extremely important that complete records should be made this year, as, owing to 1891 being census year, the rates calculated are upon a reliable basis. I have not calculated the populations to the middle of the year, but, to avoid complication, have taken them as they were on census day. It is to be regretted that through the vagaries of Influenza no reliable deductions as to the sanitary state of the various districts can be made without correction from the gross death-rates.

At the end of the Report will be found a summary of the work done by the Inspectors of Nuisances, an important index of the efficiency of sanitary administration. This year it is hardly fair to some of the Inspectors who have not kept records of informal notices served and inspections made.

I have to thank the Medical Officers for giving me information which is not required of them in the order of the Local Government Board, and for the uniformly courteous manner in which I have been received.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

SIDNEY BARWISE.

September 30th, 1892.

REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF DERBYSHIRE, 1891.

PART I.

THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE.

POPULATION.

At the census, 1891, the Population of the Urban Districts of Derbyshire was 190,161, and that of the Rural Districts 236,347. The rates of increase per cent. during the last intercensal period were as follows :—

Rural Districts of Derbyshire ...	9.5
Urban Districts of Derbyshire ...	17.3
Whole of Administrative County ...	12.8
England and Wales ...	11.6

In Appendix A will be found the number of inhabitants per house in each of the Urban Districts, and the number of persons per acre in each of the Urban and Rural Districts of the County. It will be noticed that the Borough of Chesterfield has infinitely less acreage per head than any other district, being .02, while on the other hand, in the Ashbourne Rural District there are 7.1 acres for each person living in the district, and more in the small portion of Tamworth Rural District in Derbyshire.

BIRTHS.

The Birth-rate for the whole County was 35.1, that of the Rural Districts being 35, and that of the Urban Districts 35.2. These rates are about 3 per 1,000 higher than last year's. The highest rates registered were those of Heanor, 44.2; Whittington, 43.9; and Ilkeston (Borough), 43. The lowest were those of Baslow and South Darley, which were also the lowest last year.

DEATHS.

The Death-rate for the whole County was 19, that of the Urban Districts being 19.7, and that of the Rural being 18.3. The highest rate was that of Chesterfield, 29, this includes the deaths occurring in the Workhouse and Infirmary. After this comes Glossop, with a rate of 25, or, after correction for the workhouse,

23·7, the same as the rate of Chapel-en-le-Frith ; the next highest among the Rural districts was Bakewell (No. 2), being 21·4. The lowest Death-rate was that of the Urban District of Swadlincote, 10·2 per 1,000.

The following Table shows the Birth-rate, Death-rate, Zymotic Death-rate, and the Infantile Mortality in the Rural and Urban Districts of the County, and in the whole of England and Wales :—

TABLE I.

District.	Rates per 1,000 of Population.			Deaths of Children under one year to every 1,000 births.
	Births.	Deaths from all causes.	Deaths from seven chief Zymotics.	
Rural Districts of Derbyshire	35·0	18·3	1·2	130
Urban Districts of Derbyshire	35·2	19·7	1·0	158
Whole of Administrative County	35·1	18·9	1·1	142
England and Wales.	31·4	20·2	1·83	149

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The figure which comes out of the comparison worst is that representing the Infantile Mortality in the Urban Districts. There are positively three districts (see appendix A) in which more than 20 per cent. of the children born die before they are twelve months old, and these are the three Boroughs of the administrative County, namely: Glossop, with a rate of 218; Chesterfield, with a rate of 209; and Ilkeston, 203 per 1,000 births.

It has long been recognised that where large numbers of women are engaged in industrial occupations during pregnancy and immediately afterwards, there is always a high infantile death-rate. Although we cannot ascertain definitely the proportion of women working in factories in the different districts of Derbyshire until the census returns are published, I think we shall be safe in classing Glossop with its weaving sheds, and Ilkeston with its lace factories, amongst those in which the

proportion of women engaged in factory work is highest. But whatever the cause may be, this sacrifice of infant life is a matter which calls for the serious attention of the local authorities in whose districts it takes place.

The districts in the County which have a higher infantile death-rate than the rest of England are :

BOROUGHs—Chesterfield 209, Glossop 218, Ilkeston 203.

URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITIES — Alvaston and Boulton 177, Brampton and Walton 161, Dronfield 151, Fairfield 183, Heage 155, Newbold and Dunston 189, Whittington 170.

RURAL SANITARY AUTHORITIES—Basford 158, Chapel-en-le-Frith 156, Chesterfield 157, Derby 185, Ecclesall 178.

DEATHS FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Table I. shows that the Zymotic Death-rate for the County was less than that of England and Wales. In the following Table I have given the death-rates from each of the seven principal Zymotic Diseases separately :—

TABLE II.

Death-rates per 1,000 from the seven principal Zymotics.

Districts.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria & Mem- branous Croup.	Typhoid, etc.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea.	Zymotic death-rate.
Rural Districts of Derbyshire	—	·2	·25	·12	·3	·16	·21	1·2
Urban Districts of Derbyshire	—	·146	·12	·14	·1	·17	·37	1·0
Whole Administrative County	—	·17	·19	·13	·21	·17	·28	1·1
England and Wales.	·002	·16	·17	·18	·42	·44	·45	1·8

SMALL POX.

It is a matter for congratulation that no deaths from Small Pox occurred during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

The highest death-rate from this disease was registered in North Bakewell, being $\cdot 84$ per 1,000 ; the death-rate from this cause in the whole County was $\cdot 17$, and the case-rate for districts in which the Notification Act was in force was $3\cdot 2$ per 1,000, one case in every 26 $\cdot 5$ proving fatal. The average mortality of 25,000 cases admitted into the Metropolitan Asylums Boards' Hospitals is one in 10, showing that the type of Scarlet Fever prevalent in Derbyshire must have been a mild one. Throughout the County there is a great want of means for isolating this disease ; the subject is referred to fully in the reports of the districts.

MEASLES.

The highest rate from this disease was registered in Fairfield. In many districts schools were closed on account of its prevalence with good results. Several of the Medical Officers of Health urge their authorities to add Measles to the list of diseases notifiable under the Notification Act, and it is already being notified at Long Eaton. Against its notification it may be urged that its most infectious period is before the appearance of the rash, during which stage the disease could not be diagnosed, and that therefore it would only be notified after the mischief had been done. I cannot see how Sanitary Authorities can hope to cope with this disease, which has up to the present proved too much for the most energetic and competent Authorities in the land, when they have not taken steps for preventing epidemics of Scarlet Fever, which is an infinitely more easy disease to prevent than Measles, by isolating first cases, and thoroughly disinfecting houses and bedding. The subject is, however, one of the greatest importance. The greatest number of deaths occurs during the winter months, and if an epidemic breaks out then, the Sanitary Authorities should use every means to stem the tide until the warm weather sets in. Dr. Thomson, of the Local Government Board, has been engaged in investigating the matter ; until his report is published, and we have fuller information on the subject, I do not think that Measles should be added to the list of diseases notifiable, unless an authority is prepared to isolate cases of the disease.

The prompt closure of schools is the only measure for preventing the spread of Measles, which up to the present has been attended with success, and during the year schools were closed on account of this disease in the Rural Districts of Ashbourne, Chesterfield, Ecclesall Bierlow, and Uttoxeter.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The death-rate from Typhoid Fever was $\cdot 18$ against $\cdot 18$

throughout England and Wales. The case-rate for the districts in which the Notification Act was in force was '68 per 1,000, one case proving fatal in every 9·5. The highest rates from this cause were registered in the Glossop Rural District ('91), the Heanor Urban District ('81), and Clay Lane Urban District ('77); while the highest rate recorded from Typhoid Fever and Diarrhoea together, namely, 1·5, was in the Clay Lane District. This latter figure is a good index of the sanitary state of a district, and Clay Lane had the unenviable position of having the highest rate in the County last year as well as this.

The chief cause of Typhoid Fever was the pollution of the subsoil by leaky privy middens and defective drains, which have received the evacuations of previous cases. The difficulty of exterminating this disease arises from the fact that in many cases the persons affected are not so ill as to take to their beds, and they distribute the disease without knowing that they have it.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

The death-rate from Diphtheria and Membranous Croup was '19 against '17 throughout England and Wales. The case-rate for the districts in which the Notification Act was in force was '42 per 1,000; one case in 4·4 proving fatal.

It is important that the fullest information should be put on record with regard to this disease, as it is increasing at an alarming rate, the death-rate in England and Wales having steadily risen from '11 per 1,000 in 1871 to its present maximum. It should, however, be pointed out that this increase has chiefly taken place in densely populated places. Owing to the varied geological conditions in Derbyshire, there would be a good opportunity of light being thrown upon the unknown ways of this disease, if the local Medical Officers gave full details of the surroundings of each case reported to them, in order that they might be tabulated for comparison in this annual summary.

I have introduced a map showing the localities in which the disease prevailed.

The highest case-rate was that of Long Eaton (1·5), but as there was only one death out of 15 cases notified, it is probable the epidemic was not one of true Diphtheria. In Northern BAKEWELL Rural District 35 cases came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer, 13 of which proved fatal. Dr. Fentem attributes the epidemic chiefly to the accumulations of filthy refuse. Sixty-two cases were notified in the Chesterfield Rural District, 16 of which proved fatal. A large number of these cases occurred in a portion of this district, which was at the time covered with stagnant water, and when the ground and atmosphere were saturated with moisture.

"You will observe," writes Dr. Mackintosh to his Authority,

“that all the outbreaks happened in low and comparatively damp and wet situations.” The case which occurred at Matlock Bath was also one associated with damp (*vide* Matlock Bath). With regard to the outbreak at North Darley, Mr. Moxon came to the conclusion that the disease developed from a mild form of Scarlet Fever, which had been lingering about the district for some time. A few of the reports refer to the relation between Diphtheria and the keeping of animals, but no evidence is brought forward to connect the two in any definite instance.

DIARRHŒA.

This disease is a fair test of the sanitary condition of a district. The ordinary autumnal diarrhœa has been proved by Dr. Ballard, of the Local Government Board, to be due to an earth-borne germ, which requires for its development organic fouling of a permeable soil, and a temperature 56° F. four feet deep. It follows from this that the means to be taken to prevent this disease are :—(1) The prevention of the contamination of soil by leaky middens, refuse tips, and defective drains ; (2) the cementing of the basements of houses to prevent the entrance of ground air. The districts in which the death-rate from diarrhœa was highest are : Alvaston and Boulton ('96), Clay Lane ('77), Ilkeston ('86), and Whittington ('79).

INFLUENZA.

Influenza was very prevalent during part of the year in the rural districts of Ashbourne, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Chesterfield, Ecclesall Bierlow, Glossop, and Worksop ; and in the urban districts of Dronfield, Glossop, and Whittington. It appears that at Dronfield schools were closed on account of this disease. It was also prevalent in Alfreton, Bakewell, Brampton, Clay Lane, Heanor, Ilkeston, Matlock, Newbold and Dunstan, and Wirksworth ; and in the rural districts of Bakewell, Basford, Belper, Burton, Rotherham, and Uttoxeter. Instances of its great infectiousness are given in many of the reports ; perhaps the most striking is that in the Worksop report (*vide* Worksop). The relatively high death-rate of some of the districts is due entirely to this disease. Reference to Appendix A will show that the districts in which the disease was prevalent have high death-rates from lung diseases.

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACT.

Although it would be premature to place too much reliance on the results of the working of this Act until it has been in force for a much longer period than it has, it is, at least, significant

that the death-rates in the districts in which the Act is in force are less from each of the three most important diseases notified, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid, and Diphtheria, than in the whole county.

twice Table III. shows that the death-rate from these diseases was ~~four times~~ as great in the rural districts which have not adopted the Act as in those that have.

TABLE III.

Shewing the death rates from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever. (a) Where the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act is in force. (b) Where it is not in force.

DEATH RATES PER 1,000.		Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Typhoid.	Totals of the three Diseases.
ACT IN FORCE.	Population 258,887. { Rural Districts...	·162	·201	·084	·448
	Urban Districts...	·105	·12	·129	·364
	Rural & Urban...	·144	·178	·098	·421
ACT NOT IN FORCE.	Population 168,621. { Rural Districts...	·301	·380	·238	·92
	Urban Districts...	·179	·12	·151	·454
	Rural & Urban...	·225	·219	·183	·628
WHOLE COUNTY		·17	·19	·13	·5

The effect on the urban districts is not so marked. The disease which shows the greatest results from the Act is Typhoid Fever, then Scarlet Fever, and Diphtheria least. At the commencement of this report will be found a map showing the districts in which the Act is in force.

NOTIFICATION OF ERYSIPELAS.

I have already referred to the subject of the notification of Measles; the only other disease which requires special mention is Erysipelas. Mr. Gaylor, Medical Officer of the Belper Rural District, expresses the opinion that this disease should not have been included in the Notification Act. This view is shared by Dr. Mackintosh, of Chesterfield (Rural), Dr. Turton, of Heanor, and other medical officers. I have, in one of my monthly reports to the Public Health Committee, expressed the same opinion myself. Dr. Mackintosh puts the matter so forcibly that I cannot do better than reproduce his words:—“It is my experience,” he writes, “that a large number of cases are reported that have no importance whatever from a Public Health point of view. I have had cases reported to me of erysipelas of the finger, erysipelas of the ear, erysipelas of the tip of the nose; and when I visit them shortly afterwards, I generally find them at work. Speaking generally, the cases reported occur in connection with trivial accidents,” and are not infectious. In the districts in which the Notification Act is in force, 183 cases were notified, and twelve deaths registered, in a population of 258,387. This subject is referred to in the report on the Belper Rural district.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The only district which is thoroughly equipped for preventing the spread of infectious disease is that of Buxton Urban Sanitary Authority. I believe that the work of providing means of isolating infectious cases could not be done with economy, and would never be carried out properly except by joint Boards. I went fully into this subject in my last report, and it is satisfactory to note that a Bill was introduced by Lord Thring and well supported in the last Parliament, and will, no doubt, be re-introduced, to enable County Councils to co-operate with Local Authorities for this purpose.

The other great alteration which is required is in the system of disinfecting houses. The present method, adopted in most districts, of leaving it to the householder, is simply a waste of money, and extremely mischievous by giving a false sense of security.

Dr. Thorne Thorne, in his memorandum, dated August 26th this year, on “The Proceedings Advisable in Places Threatened by Epidemic Disease,” after describing the method of disinfecting a dwelling, writes: “These processes should be effected by *skilled persons*, acting under the directions of the Medical Officer of Health.”

There is generally some person in the employ of Local Authorities who could be very quickly trained to do this work under the supervision of the Inspector of Nuisances and Medical Officer of Health; and if the work is done thoroughly, the number of infected houses will become less year after year, and thus, in the long run, a little judicious expenditure actually prove a saving.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDER, 1885.

This important order of the Local Government Board is practically a dead letter in the greater portion of the County. It provides that every authority shall keep a register of all dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops in their district; and that it shall not be lawful for any person to occupy any building as a dairy or cowshed if the lighting, ventilation, including air space, the drainage, and water supply, are not such as are necessary—(a) for the health and good condition of the cattle; (b) for the cleanliness of the milk vessels; (c) for the protection of the milk against infection or contamination.

This order only applies to dairies, etc., from which the milk is sold. In some of the Urban districts cows are kept by coal miners and small tradesmen in wooden shanties up some court or back yard. The space allowed per cow is frequently not more than 200 cubic feet, there is no receptacle for manure, and the drainage is allowed to soak into the naked ground; at times a privy midden used by the inhabitants of a row of cottages is adjacent to the cowshed. To permit such conditions is an injustice to the farmers in the neighbourhood, and is often the means of spreading tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and other diseases. The number of cows suffering from tuberculosis varies from 3 to 10 per cent. in different parts of the country. The disease is communicable from cow to cow by inhalation, and chiefly spreads in overcrowded shippens. Consuming the flesh or milk of a tubercular animal may cause the disease in man. Professor Bang has proved that the tubercle bacilli are also to be found in cream and butter obtained from the milk of tubercular cows. The germs are to be found in the discharges from persons suffering from the disease, and if these pass into a stream at which cattle water, the circle is completed and they in their turn may become infected.*

The only authority which have made regulations under the order is the Ecclesall Bierlow Board of Guardians. They have

* One of the largest continental manufacturers of condensed milk and infants' food was recently considering the advisability of starting works in Derbyshire, but was deterred by the polluted condition of a stream and river. Not only health, but agricultural prosperity is involved in the question of pure water.

adopted the excellent regulations drawn up by Dr. Thursfield, Medical Officer of Shrewsbury. It is highly desirable that there should be some uniformity in the way the orders are administered, and perhaps the most important point to settle is the minimum cubic space per cow to be permitted. The London County Council's regulations prescribe 600 cubic feet as a minimum when there is a floor space of at least 32 feet per cow, and in other cases a space of 800 cubic feet. I would suggest that 500 feet for Rural districts and 600 feet for Urban districts should be regarded as sufficient, at any rate for the present.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN SANITARY SCIENCE.

Mr. Broster, the Medical Officer of the Wirksworth Urban District, bears testimony to the great value of the lectures the Technical Education Committee arranged for sanitary inspectors, and suggests to his authority the advisability of approaching the County Council for a further course of lectures to the people themselves. There can be no doubt that not only could the inhabitants of cottage property do much to improve the sanitary condition of their homes, but also, that at the present time, their lamentable ignorance leads them to use improperly, to the detriment of their health and the property they live in, the arrangements which have been made for their convenience. I will give an example of what I mean. In many parts of Derbyshire good glazed earthenware gullies and sanitary pipe drains have been laid from the houses, and deep middens been converted to pail closets or covered privies above the ground level; yet I have invariably found that the urine and bedroom slops are not poured down the drain, but in to the privy or pail, which soon overflows; when this is not done they are poured upon the ground. In any case where there is a surface well it soon becomes polluted, the alterations effected are discredited, and the property owners discouraged from making further improvements. This abuse of appliances is often due to the ignorance, not idleness, of the people; I have seen them walk 30 yards to pour the slops into a midden when a proper glazed gully has been within a few feet of their doors; the idea they have is to keep the drains sweet. There are many other instances which one could give of the importance of practical instruction to the mass of the people on protecting themselves against disease. I cannot do better than repeat Mr. Broster's words, "If," he writes, "the main conditions of sanitation were understood by the labourer himself, a few hours' work with the spade and pick would make a drain or divert a pollution, and if a few lectures on infection, disinfection, and the sanitation of the sick room were mastered, the cottage sick-room would not be the place of horror it now often is," caused by "a want of knowledge, not a want of will."

"Health is the capital of the working-man, and every working-man should know that there is no health with a dry D trap in his kitchen." The question is how to give this information. I think that if the matter commends itself to the Technical Education Committee, arrangements might be made for the medical officers of health to act as lecturers, and the machinery would be at hand.

PART II.

THE DISTRICTS SEPARATELY.

URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS.

ALFRETON.

Medical Officer of Health, E. GAYLOR, L.R.C.P.

Area in Acres, 15,600. Population (*Census* 1891), 15,355.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
16·6.	40·5.	0·3.	143.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* There were in this district 122 cases of Scarlet Fever, causing 4 deaths. Mr. Gaylor visited every case that was notified, and gave verbal and printed instructions for preventing the spread of the disease. He regards the outbreak as a remnant of a previous epidemic, the result of imperfect disinfection, and points out that epidemics will continue to arise unless the disinfection of premises is carried out by the officers of the Sanitary Authority. The number of cases of Typhoid Fever was 10; the history of each case is given. The houses in which they occurred were examined as to their sanitary condition, disinfectants were freely used, and the excrement was disinfected before being buried in the soil. Mr. Gaylor states that he sees no valid reason for the Notification of Erysipelas, but believes a great deal might be said for the Notification of Measles.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health.* A large number of surface well waters have been examined, and many of them have been condemned.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections.* Besides visiting 143 cases of Zymotic disease in the district, Mr. Gaylor made a number of special inspections, and calls attention to the nuisances from sewer ventilators at the street level, advising the adoption of more upright ventilating shafts.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc.* The Medical Officer writes: "The slaughter-houses, milk sellers, and lodging-houses are visited by me at intervals, but I have nothing particular to say on these matters."

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* Reference is made to the improvement of the water supply of the district by the construction of a storage reservoir. The Sanitary

Authority have taken in hand their own scavenging, an improvement which was much needed.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) A system of sewage disposal for the district. (ii.) An Infectious Diseases Hospital, in conjunction with neighbouring Authorities. (iii.) The Authority is recommended to carry out the disinfection of premises, after Zymotic disease, by their own servants.

ALVASTON AND BOULTON.

Medical Officer of Health, W. H. WRIGHT, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 7,527. Population (*Census 1891*), 3,116.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
17·0.	39·8.	2·5.	177.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* An outbreak of Diphtheria at Allenton caused two deaths, and reduced the average attendance at school from 150 to 89; the Christmas holidays were in consequence extended for a fortnight. Diarrhœa was the cause of 3 deaths of children under 5, Measles 1, and Whooping-cough 2. "Every means," it is said, "were taken to trace the outbreak of Diphtheria without any decided result." As the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act was not in force at the time, this is not to be wondered at.

2, 3, 4, & 5. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health, Periodic Inspection, Sanitary Improvements, etc.* No reference, beyond list of nuisances abated.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) A proper water supply. The Medical Officer writes, "There is no doubt that the defective supply of pure water, and the damp condition of the atmosphere, were the all-important factors of this general prevalence of throat affections. I would still urge, as I did in my last year's report, the desirability of obtaining a good supply of water for the district." (ii.) A system of sewage disposal is required.

ASHBOURNE (including Workhouse).

Medical Officer of Health, P. R. LITTLETON, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 523. Population (*Census 1891*), 3,810.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
19·9.	29·7.	0·5.	106.

1 *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* Mr. Littleton complains that the Infectious Diseases (Notification)

Act has not yet been adopted in this district, the action taken with regard to Infectious Disease is therefore limited.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health.* An improvement is noted in the house accommodation, and the hope expressed that the Board will deal with some of the old cottages which have insufficient air space and ventilation.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections.* Attention is called to the insanitary state of many of the courts and yards, caused by defective drain traps, the want of surface cleanliness, and the dirty habits of the people living in them.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc.* The slaughter-houses have been properly inspected, and the Authority is asked to consider the advisability of erecting a public abattoir.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* None of importance.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) A proper water supply is urgently required. (ii.) The improvement of certain yards and courts. (iii.) A system of sewage disposal. (iv.) The adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act.

BAKEWELL (Including Workhouse).

Medical Officer of Health, C. W. EVANS, M.B.

Area in acres, 3,604. Population (Census 1891), 2,748.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
24·8.	26·5.	1·4.	128.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* Twenty cases of Infectious Disease were reported during the year. The schools were inspected, and in certain parts of the district a house to house visitation was made, and the infected houses fumigated. Dr. Evans points out again the necessity for an Isolation Hospital.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health.* The water supply of the district is reported to be good, except of the highest parts of the town. The scavenging is done by private individuals, but is said to be fairly satisfactory. Certain cottages at the back of the Corn Mill are liable to be flooded; it is stated that a low embankment would probably prevent this.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections.* The district has been systematically inspected. One case of overcrowding was abated. The house accommodation is stated to be deficient, but improving.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc.* The slaughter-houses and bakehouses have all been inspected.

A defect existing in a bakehouse has been remedied, and a slaughter-house been removed to a more suitable position.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* A considerable length of paving has been relaid, and several rubble drains have been replaced by sanitary pipes.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) A system of sewage disposal is required. (ii.) An Isolation Hospital in conjunction with the Rural Sanitary Authority. (iii.) The improvement of privy middens by roofing and rendering them watertight is needed. One large privy pit mentioned in last year's report as requiring roofing, etc., still remains in an insanitary condition.

BASLOW AND BUBNELL.

Medical Officer of Health, P. S. FENTEM, M.D.

Area in acres, 5,486. Population (*Census* 1891), 864.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality.
12·7.	19·6.	1·1.	117.

The population of this district is so small that there is hardly enough matter in the report to classify.

1. *Infectious Diseases.* Measles was the only disease prevalent in the district during the year.

2, 3, 4, & 5. *Conditions Injurious to Health, Inspection of District, etc.* The water supply is said to be excellent, and nothing calls for attention except the condition of a few drains to private houses.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* A system of sewage disposal for the houses and institutions in the district.

BELPER (Including Workhouse).

Medical Officer of Health, R. G. ALLEN, M.R.C.S.

Area in acres, 3,182. Population (*Census* 1891), 10,420.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality.
20·7.	35·6.	0·3.	161.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* The cases notified under the Notification Act were all visited, and instructions and advice were given to prevent the spread of the diseases. The Medical Officer points out that in the two-roomed houses in the district the isolation of persons suffering from Infectious Disease is impossible.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health.* The dangerous and offensive state of the brook running through the middle of the town is pointed out, and attention called to the pollution of the river.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections.* Attention is called to the insufficiency of the water supply in certain parts of the district.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc.* No details beyond those in Inspector's Report given.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* No mention is made of any.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) The improvement of the water supply. (ii.) A system of sewage disposal. (iii.) The erection (in conjunction with other Authorities) of an Isolation Hospital.

BONSALL.

Medical Officer of Health, J. C. INNES, L.R.C.S.

Area in acres, 2,464. Population (*Census 1891*), 1,329.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
20·3.	30·1.	1·5.	150.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Disease.* The district during the year was remarkably free from infectious disease.

2, 3, & 4. *Conditions Injurious to Health, Inspection of District, etc.* No reference, except that there have been no complaints of any nuisances during the year, and that the Medical Officer is regularly in the village.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* Another part of the brook which runs through the village has been covered over, thus preventing it from being made a receptacle for filth. There is always, however, a danger that when a water-course is covered it will become converted into a sewer.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) The adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act. (ii.) A proper system of disposal of the village slop-water.

BRAMPTON AND WALTON.

Medical Officer of Health, W. S. SYMES, L.K.Q.C.P.I.

Area in acres, 10,580. Population (*Census 1891*), 8,339.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
20·3.	34·2.	1·3.	161.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* As the Notification Act is not in force, the Medical Officer of Health only hears of a case of Infectious Disease when it is followed by death, or occurs in his practice. For instance, when investigating a case of overcrowding, the Medical Officer found that several children in the house had been attended by the Parish Medical Officer for Scarlet Fever.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health.* The scavenging is carried out by the Authority themselves.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections.* The house accommodation is said to be insufficient, and artisans' dwellings are required. A few cases of overcrowding were discovered, and steps were taken to put matters right.

4, 5. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc. Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* None mentioned.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) Attention is again called to the unsatisfactory way the intermittent sewage filtration beds at Holymoore are worked. (ii.) The adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act. (iii.) More attention should be given to the matter of surface cleanliness and paving.

BUXTON.

Medical Officer of Health, F. TURNER, M.R.C.S.

Area in acres, 1,147. Population (*Census* 1891), 7,424.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality.
17·4.	22·8.	0·2.	82.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act is in force, and is promptly acted upon. Single cases of Scarlet Fever were notified in January, June, and September, and two in October; the patients were isolated, three of them in hospital, and in no instance was a second person affected. At the end of the year there was a smart epidemic of Measles, but there was only one death. This district is equipped with a well-appointed Isolation Hospital, and a Washington Lyon's steam disinfecter. One school was closed to prevent the spread of Measles; rooms were fumigated with sulphur, and clothes disinfected by steam.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health.* No reference.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections.* A general survey of district is made once a year. Two cases of overcrowding were dealt with. The scavenging is systematically carried out by the Board, and the refuse burnt in a destructor.

4. *Action taken with regard to Common Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc.* There are thirteen bakehouses, eight slaughter-houses, five of which are the property of the Local Board, all properly inspected, but the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milk-shops Order does not appear to be enforced.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* A main trunk sewer has been completed, 723 yards of 9 in. sewer have been laid, and a number of improvements to house drainage have been made. Improvements have also been made at the Sewage Disposal Works.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) Increased storage of water. (ii.) Ground for burial of the dead. (iii.) Increased drainage along London Road and the neighbourhood of South Street.

CHESTERFIELD.

Medical Officer of Health, J. D. BLUETT, M.R.C.S.

Area in acres, 322. Population (*Census* 1891), 13,242.

Death Rate, 29·1.	Birth Rate, 33·9.	Zymotic Death Rate, 1·3.	Infantile Mortality, 209.
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1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* Seventy cases of infectious disease were reported during the year. It is reported that "in the two cases of death from Typhoid Fever the houses were disinfected, and the clothes and bedding destroyed." An outbreak of Typhoid Fever occurred at the Grammar School, and was traced to the use of sewage contaminated water. The town water was laid on, and no fresh cases occurred.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health.* No detailed reference given.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections.* The house accommodation is insufficient, and there have been some cases of overcrowding.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc.* The common lodging-houses have been overcrowded, and convictions have been obtained. One nuisance (caused by the way in which an offensive trade was carried on) was reported, and notice has been served upon the offender.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* The Borough Extension scheme has been pressed forward.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) A proper Isolation Hospital, with steam disinfecter, for other diseases than smallpox. (ii.) The improvement of the district around Dog Kennels, at present overcrowded. (iii.) Alterations required at Sewage Works.

CLAY LANE.

Medical Officer of Health, A. MACKINTOSH, M.D.

Area in acres, 1,443. Population (*Census* 1891), 7,727.

Death Rate, 15·7.	Birth Rate, 41·4.	Zymotic Death Rate, 1·8.	Infantile Mortality, 128.
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1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* Owing to the Notification Act not being in force, children from infected houses attended school. The epidemic of Typhoid Fever started in 1890 has not disappeared, there being sixteen

cases in the district. The houses are disinfected after fevers by the householders themselves. Dr. Mackintosh points out that to disinfect a house thoroughly requires a certain amount of special knowledge, and advises that the work be done by a competent person, who should be paid so much per house.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health.* A large number of uncovered middens exist in the district, and many of them are below the ground level. The drains in the Shakespeare yard are in a very insanitary condition, and instead of being improved are getting worse every year. The paving of the yards is also in a most defective state. The water supply is said to be good and plentiful.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections.* The house behind the "Furnace Inn" is in such a state as to be unfit for habitation. Waterloo Street requires improvements to its houses and the drainage. The ashpits, which were recommended to be covered in 1890, remain in the same state.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc.* All the slaughter-houses have been inspected, and some improvements made where necessary. The common lodging-houses have also been regularly inspected, and all are reported to be properly kept, except the one at the top of Waterloo Street, the surroundings of which are in a filthy and disorderly state. Dr. Mackintosh calls attention to the necessity for regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order, 1885, and states that at present many of them are deficient in cubic space and ventilation, and are not kept as they should be.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* A considerable number of nuisances have been abated, but a large number remain unabated, in spite of the notices that have been served.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) The adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, and the disinfection of houses after infectious disease by the Authority. (ii.) The carrying out of the scavenging by the Authority themselves. (iii.) The covering and filling up to ground level and cementing of privy-middens. (iv.) The paving of yards and improvement of certain premises mentioned.

DRONFIELD.

Medical Officer of Health, A. MACKINTOSH, M.D.

Area in Acres, 947. Population (*Census* 1891), 3,438.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality.
20.7	40.4.	1.1.	151.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* The

Notification Act is not in force, but every case that came to the knowledge of the Sanitary Authority was supplied with disinfectants, and printed and verbal instructions were given as to school attendance and isolation. Measles, Scarlet Fever, and Influenza were the diseases prevalent.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health.* Several cases of lead poisoning from drinking-water were reported. With the farther application of limestone, the evil disappeared.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections.* A number of notices for the disconnection of slop pipes were served during the year. Dr. Mackintosh has made many inspections of the district, and expresses himself as satisfied with the supervision which the Inspector of Nuisances has exercised.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc.* The slaughter-houses, bakehouses, dairies, milkshops, cowsheds, and common lodging-houses have all been systematically inspected, and found in good condition as to cleanliness, ventilation, and water supply. A man who took in lodgers of the lower classes for short periods was prosecuted for keeping an unregistered common lodging-house, and a conviction was obtained.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* The question of dealing with the sewage and the construction of main sewerage works has been under consideration, but no scheme has been adopted.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) The adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act. (ii.) The scavenging of district by the Authority. (iii.) The construction of main sewerage and sewage disposal works.

FAIRFIELD.

Medical Officer of Health, C. J. BENNET, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 3,080. Population (*Census 1891*), 2,103.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
20·0.	41·4.	1·4.	183.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* Not a single case of Infectious Disease was notified; there was an outbreak of Measles, however.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health.* Water is required at four houses, which will be able to obtain a supply from the mains of the Chapel-en-le-Frith Board of Guardians when they reach Higher Bibbington.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections.* That the notices served by the Inspector are not followed up sufficiently.

4 & 5. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc. Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* None of importance mentioned. There are no common lodging-houses.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) More systematic inspection by Nuisance Inspector. (ii.) New Bye-laws are needed, the present ones being passed in 1865.

GLOSSOP (Including Workhouse).

Medical Officer of Health, J. RHODES, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 3,083. Population (*Census* 1891), 22,414.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality.
25.0.	26.9.	1.0.	218.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* There is in this district an Isolation Hospital containing 6 beds. The houses are fumigated with sulphur after Infectious Disease.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health.* The water supply is said to be good, the scavenging well done, and the house accommodation to be abundant; the houses being well built and roomy.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections.* Details not given.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc.* There are seven common lodging-houses, twenty slaughter-houses, and "plenty" of dairies, milkshops, and cowsheds, but nothing is said of their condition, nor of the manner in which the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders are enforced. It is stated that there are no offensive trades carried on in the district.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* No public improvements have been effected except nuisances abated by inspector.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (There are many sanitary improvements required in this district, but the only matter urged by the Medical Officer of Health is the adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act. No mention is made of the necessity for abolishing the huge tank privies at the mills, nor for a proper system of sewerage and sewage disposal.)*

HEAGE.

Medical Officer of Health, G. GARNHAM, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 2,366. Population (*Census* 1891), 2,490.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality.
18.5.	30.9.	0.8.	155.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* The

* Since writing the above, I have heard from the Medical Officer that these tanks are being converted to pail closets, and the Notification Act has been adopted.

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act is not in force, and only a few cases of Scarlet Fever came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health. It is not stated what action is taken to disinfect infected premises.

2, 3, & 4. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health. Results of Periodic Inspections, and Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, etc.* Details not specified.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* Some alterations have been made at one or two farms, and at some cottages and public-houses at Nether Heage.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* The sanitary requirements of the district are not given; they are, however, numerous. The adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, a system of sewerage and sewage disposal for Heage proper, and a better water supply are most pressing.

HEANOR.

Medical Officer of Health, W. H. TURTON, M.B.

Area in acres, 1,597. Population (*Census 1891*), 9,779.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
17.5.	44.2.	1.5.	104.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* There was a severe outbreak of Typhoid Fever, traced to the drinking of polluted surface well water. The infected wells were closed. The town water was laid in some cases; in others fresh wells were sunk. Where private individuals prefer to disinfect their own home, and they may be trusted to do so without prejudicing the health of the community, the Authority is satisfied; in other cases it is done by the Inspector of Nuisances.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health.* The public water supply was not altogether satisfactory, on account of the iron which it contained. Two good filter beds have been made, and the iron is thrown down by oxidation in the process of filtration. The scavenging is done by the Local Board.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections.* A large number of slop pipes which have been found in direct communication with the drains have been disconnected. Several cases of over-crowding have been dealt with, and a quantity of diseased meat has been seized.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc.* No reference.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* The improvement of the water supply as mentioned, and the abatement of minor nuisances.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* The Medical Officer of Health does not call attention to any specific requirements. The Bye-laws of the district are quite obsolete, and no provision has been made for isolating persons suffering from Infectious Diseases.

ILKESTON.

Medical Officer of Health, J. CARROLL, M.B., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 2,526. Population (*Census 1891.*) 19,744.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality
21.1.	43.0.	1.9.	203.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* The Corporation have erected a wooden Isolation Hospital, which was used twice during the year. There is, however, at present no steam disinfecter, and Dr. Carroll recommends his Authority to purchase a Washington Lyon's apparatus, an appliance I can, from personal experience, strongly recommend.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health.* The water supply of the district is not what it should be. Enquiries are being made for a new source of water. At the present time the ashes from privy middens are tipped in the Borough. The tips are prejudicial to the public health, and the Corporation are urged to consider the advisability of erecting a refuse destructor. The sewerage system is efficient, nearly the whole of the sewage of the district being conducted to a farm, where it is disposed of by surface irrigation and intermittent downward filtration. The scavenging is not so promptly performed as Dr. Carroll considers it should be. The ashpits are too big, and frequently are below ground. A number of sewer ventilators have been carried up above the level of the houses, with good results, and more are recommended.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections.* A number of defective bell and other iron traps have been condemned in favour of glazed earthenware gullies, and eighty nuisances from privies have been abated. Better pavement for the yards is advocated, but the paving of the roads is good. Several cases of overcrowding have been dealt with, one case only went into Court; this led to a conviction. A conviction was also obtained in a case of exposing meat for sale which was unfit for human food.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc.* Seventy-three canal boats were inspected. Two were found not registered, and two without certificates. The common lodging-houses have been systematically inspected, and were found in

satisfactory condition. The slaughter-houses have also been overhauled. The report states that in many instances they are too close to dwelling-houses, but the bakehouses, cowsheds, and milkshops are in a more satisfactory state.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* Twelve acres of land, in a suitable position, have been laid out for a Cemetery. Enquiries have been made regarding a new source of water supply. A considerable length of sanitary pipe sewer has been laid, and a large number of nuisances have been abated.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) The adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, and the provision of a steam disinfecter. (ii.) The acquiring of a water supply which is above suspicion. (iii.) Improvements in the method of refuse disposal—(a) by the substitution of slop or water closets for privies; (b) by the burning of the dry ashes in a destructor, and the possible utilization of the heat generated.

LONG EATON.

Medical Officer of Health, A. B. CHAMBERS, M.D.

Area in acres, 2,000. Population (*Census* 1891), 9,636.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality.
14·4.	33·0.	1·0.	132.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* This is one of the districts in which Measles has been added to the list of diseases notifiable under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act. The experiment of notifying Measles is a most important one, but it will take some time for the full benefits of the Act to be acquired. Dr. Chambers writes:—"Another year I intend, when these cases are reported to me, to send notice at once to the Head-masters in the various schools, who will be able to send away children from the infected house." (When this is done, and the infected houses are thoroughly disinfected, we shall be able to judge of the value of notifying this disease; it must be remembered, however, that the infection exists before the appearance of the rash. I am glad that this experiment has fallen into the hands of such a public-spirited body as the Long Eaton Local Board.)

There were four cases of Scarlet Fever. At the end of seven weeks the houses were fumigated with sulphur, the paper stripped off the walls, the walls and floors were then washed down with carbolic acid, and the ceilings were lime-washed—with the result that the disease did not spread in a single instance.

There were 13 cases reported as Diphtheria, but only one proved fatal. Dr. Chambers made careful enquiries into the conditions of each case, and I had an opportunity of visiting them myself. It is extremely probable that a number of the cases were catarrhal in nature, and were not really due to the bacilli of Diphtheria.

There were also 13 cases of Typhoid Fever. Probably polluted surface well-water was the chief cause of this disease.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health.* The sewage disposal works have been periodically inspected, and the effluent found to be clean and without smell. A proper public water supply, it is said, has been wanted for some time, and has since been obtained. Dr. Chambers calls attention to the fact that when the water supply comes into the town the expensive system of pan-closets might be abolished in favour of water-closets.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections.* There has been no overcrowding, and less nuisance from smoke; there was no case of exposing food for sale which was unfit to eat.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc.* The slaughter-houses, bakehouses, and common lodging-houses are in a satisfactory state. Mention is not made of milkshops, etc.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* A public water supply has been obtained, at a cost of about £40,000. The quality of the water was pronounced by the late Dr. Tidy to be "very good," and the quantity, it is estimated by the Engineer, Mr. George Hodson, M.I.C.E., will soon approach to one million gallons a day. This is more than the Long Eaton Board require, and the Shardlow Board of Guardians are obtaining water in bulk from the mains of the Local Board.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* The gradual adoption of the water carriage system of excrement disposal. This course has financial reasons to recommend it, as well as sanitary grounds.

MATLOCK.

Medical Officer of Health, W. MOXON, M.R.C.S.

Area in acres, 4,200. Population (*Census* 1891), 5,285.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality.
20·1.	25·7.	Nil.	182.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* There has been little infectious disease in this district during the year.

What cases did occur were sent to the Derbyshire Infirmary. The disinfecting apparatus at the Whitworth Hospital was used to stove the clothes of the patients.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health.* The water supply (from the Millstone Grit) is said to be good and plentiful. The system of excrement disposal is in the hands of the occupiers.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections.* Four hundred and seventy-six premises have been inspected during the year by the Medical Officer of Health.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc.* There are three licensed common lodging-houses, six bakehouses properly kept, and nine slaughter-houses visited each month; the Medical Officer of Health strongly urges his Authority to erect a public abattoir.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* A considerable amount of drainage has been done, and a new sewer has been laid along the Far Green and the western portion of Jackson Road.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) The adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act. (ii.) The erection of a public abattoir is suggested. (iii.) A system of sewage disposal is urgently needed. This would be best accomplished by uniting with Matlock Bath and Cromford to form a joint Drainage Board.

MATLOCK BATH.

Medical Officer of Health, G. HARVEY, L.R.C.P.

Area in Acres, 235. Population (*Census* 1891), 1,846.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
13.5.	23.8.	1.0.	186.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* There were three cases of Infectious Disease reported to the Medical Officer—namely, one of Influenza, one of Diphtheria, and one of Membranous Croup. The conditions of the premises in which the case of Diphtheria occurred were typical of those usually associated with that disease. The rear wall of the house was sunk in the ground to the level of the second storey, and the wet which came through, intensified by want of spouting, was contaminated by a disused manure pit. Information is not given concerning the method of disinfection adopted.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health.* The district is obtaining a better water supply, and plans of a sewerage and sewage disposal scheme have been prepared.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections.* Two cases of overcrowding have been abated, and the back to back houses at Scarthin Nick are decreasing in number.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc.* The common lodging-house at Scarthin Nick is kept clean, and is well conducted. There are no dairies, cowsheds, or slaughter-houses.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* None specified beyond abatement of nuisances.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) The adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act. (ii.) The formation of a Joint Drainage Board (under sec. 279 Public Health Act, 1875 with Matlock and Cromford, to enable the sewage of the whole district to be economically and effectively treated.

NEWBOLD AND DUNSTAN.

Medical Officer of Health, W. S. SYMES, L.K.Q.C.P.I.

Area in acres, 2,996. Population (*Census* 1891), 6,877.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality.
21·7.	40·7.	0·1.	189.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* Only six cases of Infectious Disease were reported under the Notification Act. Liquid carbolic acid and a disinfecting powder were supplied to the infected houses, but no details are given of the method of disinfecting premises.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health.* The district is supplied with water from the mains of the Chesterfield Water Company. Until recently the scavenging of the district has been very unsatisfactory.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections.* The insanitary condition of Prospect Street is again pointed out. The yards in this street are not paved, the privy middens are a few yards from the back doors, and are sunk below the level of the ground. To put this property into a sanitary state it is at least desirable that the yards should be paved, and the privies converted to waste water closets or pails closets.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc.* The three slaughter-houses and the common-lodging house have been regularly inspected. No reference is made to dairies, cowsheds, and milk shops.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* The Authority have commenced to carry out the scavenging of the district themselves.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) The Medical Officer recommends the adoption of the Public Health Act Amendment Act, and the Infectious Diseases Prevention Act. (ii.) The Improvement of Prospect Street. (iii.) (No reference is made to the necessity for providing, in conjunction with neighbouring authorities, means of isolating patients suffering from Infectious Diseases.)

NEW MILLS (Including Workhouse.)

Medical Officer of Health, J. E. ANDERTON, M.R.C.S.

Area in acres, 5,200. Population (*Census* 1891), 6,661.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
16·7.	29·9.	1·6.	120.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* Whooping Cough and Influenza were the only diseases prevalent during the year; there was one death from Scarlet Fever, but as the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act is not in force, the number of cases which did not prove fatal is not known, nor have the houses been disinfected in which they occurred.

2. *Inquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health.* Owing to the rainfall during the summer months, the water supply of the district has been plentiful.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections.* There are in this district 1,440 inhabited houses; during the year the Inspector of Nuisances has visited 1,180 of them, 700 were found in a satisfactory state, 280 slopstone pipes were not disconnected, 174 were disconnected, but were not trapped, and other faults existed in other cases. The conditions found wrong have been remedied in 228 cases.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc.* Forty-one canal boats were visited and found in a satisfactory state; the common lodging-houses have all been visited, and two were not in as cleanly a state as they should have been. The Board have these two houses under their consideration at the present time.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* The sewer at the bottom of High Street to Dye House Lane has been relaid with sanitary pipes. The water mains of the district were extended to the higher parts.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) The adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act. (ii.) The provision of a sewage disposal scheme. (iii.) The water supply of the district requires further investigation.

NORTH DARLEY.

Medical Officer of Health, W. MOXON, M.R.C.S.

Area in acres, 4,941. Population (*Census* 1891), 2,179.
 Death Rate, Birth Rate, Zymotic Death Rate, Infantile Mortality
 14·2. 33·5. 2·2. 82.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* Five deaths from Diphtheria occurred in this district. The existence of the disease apparently was not known to the Medical Officer of Health until the deaths of two children were notified. Mr. Moxon presented a special report on the outbreak to the Authority, and the schools, both at Church Town and the Two Dales, were ordered to be closed. The Medical Officer of Health is handicapped by the Notification Act not being in force in the district. Detailed instructions on the means of disinfecting houses, etc., were distributed in the district, and the clothing and bedding was disinfected in the apparatus at the Whitworth Hospital, which was placed at the disposal of the Authority, free of charge, on two days each week.

2, 3, & 4. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections.* The water supply to Mr. Henry Dawson's is polluted. The Medical Officer suggests that it should be piped when passing through manured fields.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* The water supply of the district has received considerable attention during the year.

6. *Further Sanitary requirements.* (i.) The adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act. (ii.) The provision, in conjunction with neighbouring Authorities, of a suitable building for the isolation of Infectious Diseases. (iii.) The improvement of the water supply of the district.

RIPLEY.

Medical Officer of Health, E. GAYLOR, L.R.C.P.E.

Area in acres, 1,211. Population (*Census*, 1801), 6,815.
 Death Rate, Birth Rate, Zymotic Death Rate, Infantile Mortality.
 15·1. 37·7. 0·2. 143.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* Owing to the Notification Act not being in force, exact information on the prevalence of Infectious Disease is wanting. There were two deaths from Puerperal Fever. The report does not state whether these cases were attended by midwives or by qualified medical practitioners, nor whether they occurred in the practice of the

same person. A death was registered in this district from Typhus Fever, the clothes, etc., belonging to the patient were destroyed.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health.* There has been a scarcity of water in this district. The Local Board are endeavouring to obtain a fresh supply. No mention is made of the method of disposing of the sewage of the district.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections.* "The ordinary nuisances of the district have been remedied." Occasional inspections have been made of the provision market, but no impure or unsound food was discovered.

4 & 5. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc. Improvements effected during the year.* None of importance.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) The Medical Officer of Health again advises the Sanitary Authority to adopt the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act. (ii.) A better water supply is required. (iii.) The Medical Officer suggests that an Isolation Hospital be erected for this and the surrounding Urban and Rural districts by a Joint Board.

SOUTH DARLEY.

Medical Officer of Health, M. A. F. CANTRILL, M.R.C.S.

Area in acres, 2,005. Population (*Census* 1891), 754.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
13.3.	18.6.	1.3.	71.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* This district has only 159 inhabited houses, and 754 persons residing in it. It is altogether too small to be an effective sanitary unit. The Nuisance Inspector has superintended the disinfection of premises after infectious disease.

2, 3, & 4. *Enquiries into Conditions Prejudicial to Health, and Inspection, etc.* The report consists of a list of nuisances abated.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* None.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* Although the district is such a small one, the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act should undoubtedly be adopted.

SWADLINCOTE.

Medical Officer of Health, J. HAMILTON, M.D.

Area in acres, 683 $\frac{3}{4}$. Population (*Census* 1891), 3,743.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality
10.2.	39.6.	1.8.	108.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* Seventeen

cases of Scarlet Fever were reported in this district, and means taken to prevent the disease spreading. In one or two instances the disease was traced to an adjoining district. The Sanitary Authority of which have not adopted the Act. There have also been two fatal cases of Membranous Croup and one of Typhoid Fever which was probably contracted outside the district.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health.* During the year the water supply has been more abundant, but there is need for an improved supply. The scavenging is carried out by the officers of the Board, but a thorough sewerage system for the whole district is required.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections.* Dr. Hamilton makes a monthly systematic inspection of his district, and reference to the Appendix will show that a large number of notices were served and nuisances abated. One case of unsound food was dealt with.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc.* The cowsheds, dairies, slaughter-houses, and bakehouses have all been inspected, and found in a satisfactory state.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* No important improvements were effected during the year.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) A proper disinfecting apparatus is an urgent requirement, and means of isolating patients suffering from infectious diseases are needed. (ii.) A better water supply is urgently required. (iii.) (A sewerage scheme.)

WHITTINGTON.

Medical Officer of Health, J. F. GOODALL, L.R.C.P.E.

Area in acres, 1,573. Population (*Census* 1891), 8,798.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality
19.4.	43.9.	1.1.	170.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* Owing to the Notification Act not being in force in this district, no definite information is given with regard to infectious disease. The Medical Officer of Health strongly urges his Authority to adopt the Act.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health.* The district is supplied with water from the mains of the Chesterfield Company. It has an excellent system of sewers, and about fourteen acres of land laid out for the disposal of the sewage by intermittent filtration. Although the Authority has been to the expense of carrying out this work, it does not obtain the full value of it, as it has not adopted the water carriage system.

of removal of excreta. The scavenging of the district is performed by the householder, and privy nuisances are common.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections.* There has been a large amount of overcrowding in the district, owing to the construction of the new railway.

4 & 5. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc., and Sanitary Improvements effected* None referred to.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) The adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act. (ii.) The carrying out of the scavenging by the Local Board. (iii.) The abolition of privy-middens, and the adoption of the water carriage system of excrement removal.

WIRKSWORTH.

Medical Officer of Health, A. E. BROSTER, M.R.C.S.

Area in acres, 3,020. Population (*Census* 1891), 3,725.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
17·4.	27·1.	0·8.	99.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* There were seven cases reported under the Notification Act, each case was visited as soon as notified, enquiries were made into its origin, and instructions were given to prevent the disease spreading. The schools were warned, and isolation and disinfection, as far as possible, were carried out. Mr. Broster points out that the ratepayers of Wirksworth have a grievance against the adjoining Rural Sanitary Authorities of Ashbourne and Bakewell, as they have not adopted the Act, and the Wirksworth Board suffer from cases of Infectious Disease being imported from those districts into Wirksworth. The Local Board have carefully considered the question of erecting an Isolation Hospital, but feel that it would be beyond their means. It is possible that a joint Hospital Board might be formed for Matlock Bath, Wirksworth, and the adjoining portions of Ashbourne and Bakewell. Indeed, this is the only way in which sparsely populated districts can enjoy the advantages of an Isolation Hospital without incurring extravagant expenditure.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health.* The Medical Officer of Health points out that there are in the district a number of back to back dwellings, that there are a number of others built against the ground up to the level of the roof. Only brief reference is made to the drainage system, or the dangerous old rubble drains, as the Board have before them complete sewerage schemes from two eminent engineers.

Mr. Broster goes very carefully into the question of water supply, pointing out the necessity for increasing the storage. The scavenging is performed by servants of the Board.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections.* The Inspector of Nuisances is also Surveyor and Rate Collector; he has not, therefore, sufficient time to devote to systematic inspection of his district.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc.* The slaughter-houses, bakehouses, dairies, cowsheds and the common lodging-house have been inspected. Two slaughter-houses have been closed, and an insanitary condition in connection with one of the bakehouses is pointed out.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* No public improvements have been actually carried out, but attention has been given both to the question of sewerage and sewage disposal and water supply.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) The Medical Officer urges his Authority to adopt the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, as it would simplify the process of causing houses to be disinfected after infectious disease. (ii.) A system of sewers, and of sewage disposal. (iii.) The construction of a storage reservoir at the waterworks. (iv) Mr. Broster points out the advantage it would be to the health of the children in the district if they were allowed to play on the football ground during the summer evenings, and for a few hours on Saturdays. He reminds the Local Board that they are represented on the Recreation Ground Committee, and suggests that their representatives should endeavour to bring about this reform.

COUNTY OF DERBY. Year ending December 31st, 1891.

Table giving the Birth Rate and the Death Rates from several causes in each of the URBAN Sanitary Districts of the County.

Notification Act in Force.	URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.	MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	AREA (Acres).	ACRES per head.	Inhabited Houses.	Inhabitants to each house.	POPULATION.				BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population.						
							CENSUS.		In- crease	De- crease			Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Death Rate from Continued Fevers & Diarrhoeal Diseases	Phthisis Death Rate.	Death Rate from Lung Disease.	Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births.
							1881.	1891.											
Yes	ALFRETON	E. Gaylor, L.R.C.P.E. ...	15,600	1.01	2,979	5.1	13,885	15,355	1,470	...	622	255	40.5	16.6	0.3	...	1.8	2.1	143
No.	ALVASTON AND BOULTON ..	W. H. Wright, M.R.C.S. ...	7,527	2.4	647	4.8	1,506	3,116	1,610	...	1.4	53	39.8	17.0	2.5	0.9	2.2	1.2	177
No.	ASHBOURNE (including Workhouse)	P. R. Littleton, M.R.C.S....	523	0.1	801	4.7	3,485	3,810	325	...	113	76	29.7	19.9	0.5	0.5	2.3	3.4	106
	„ (without Workhouse)	„ ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	63	29.7	16.5	0.5	0.5	2.2	3.3	106
Yes.	BAKEWELL (including Workhouse)	C. W. Evans, M.B. ...	3,604	1.3	502	5.4	2,502	2,748	246	...	73	67	26.5	24.3	1.4	0.7	...	5.4	123
	„ (without Workhouse)	„ ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	37	25.1	13.4	1.4	0.7	...	2.9	130
Yes.	BASLOW AND BUBNELL ...	P. S. Fentem, M.D. ...	5,486	6.3	168	5.1	843	864	21	...	17	11	19.6	12.7	1.1	...	...	1.1	117
Yes.	BELPER (including Workhouse)	R. G. Allen, M.R.C.S. ...	3,182	0.3	2,104	4.9	9,875	10,420	545	...	371	216	35.6	20.7	0.3	0.2	1.7	3.3	137
	„ (without Workhouse)	„ ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	164	34.3	15.7	...	...	1.5	3.1	134
No.	BONSALL	J. C. Innes, L.R.C.S. ...	2,464	1.8	291	4.5	1,354	1,329	...	25	40	27	30.1	20.3	1.5	0.7	...	4.5	150
No.	BRAMPTON AND WALTON ...	W. S. Symes, L.K.Q.C.P.I....	10,580	1.2	1,629	5.1	7,567	8,339	772	...	285	169	34.2	20.3	1.3	0.6	1.2	5.9	161
Yes	BUXTON	F. Turner, M.R.C.S. ...	1,147	0.1	1,274	5.8	6,025	7,424	1,399	...	169	129	22.8	17.4	0.2	...	1.7	2.9	82
*Yes.	CHESTERFIELD (with W'house)	J. D. Bluett, M.R.C.S. ...	322	0.02	2,461	5.3	12,221	13,242	1,021	...	449	386	33.9	29.1	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.2	209
No.	CLAY LANE	A. Mackintosh, M.D. ...	1,443	0.1	1,396	5.5	6,879	7,727	848	...	320	121	41.4	15.7	1.8	1.5	0.7	5.0	128
No.	DRONFIELD	A. Mackintosh, M.D. ...	947	0.2	733	4.6	4,331	3,433	...	893	139	71	40.4	20.7	1.1	...	0.8	7.2	151
Yes.	FAIRFIELD	C. J. Bennet, M.R.C.S. ...	3,080	1.4	436	4.8	1,464	2,103	639	...	87	42	41.4	20.0	1.4	...	0.9	2.8	183
No.	GLOSSOP (including Workhouse)	J. Rhodes, M.R.C.S. ...	3,033	0.1	4,829	4.6	19,574	22,414	2,840	...	604	562	26.9	25.0	1.0	0.4	2.6	7.8	218
	„ (without Workhouse)	„ ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	604	532	26.9	23.7	1.0	0.4	2.4	7.2	218
No.	HEAGE	G. Garnham, M.R.C.S. ...	2,366	0.9	528	4.7	2,405	2,490	85	...	77	46	30.9	18.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.8	155
Yes.	HEANOR... ..	W. H. Turton, M.B. ...	1,597	0.2	1,921	5.0	6,822	9,779	2,957	...	432	171	44.2	17.5	1.5	1.2	1.1	2.1	104
No.	ILKESTON	J. Carroll, M.B., D.P.H. ...	2,526	0.1	3,776	5.2	14,122	19,744	5,622	...	849	417	43.0	21.1	1.9	0.9	1.0	4.0	203
Yes.	LONG EATON	A. B. Chambers, M.D. ...	2,000	0.2	1,920	5.0	6,217	9,636	3,419	...	318	139	33.0	14.4	1.0	0.2	1.7	1.8	132
No.	MATLOCK	W. Moxen, M.R.C.S. ...	4,200	0.8	1,025	5.1	4,395	5,285	890	...	136	106	25.7	20.1	...	...	2.6	4.3	132
No.	MATLOCK-BATH	G. Harvey, L.R.C.P. ...	235	0.1	399	4.6	1,698	1,846	148	...	44	25	23.8	13.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	3.7	136
Yes.	NEWBOLD AND DUNSTON ...	W. S. Symes, L.K.Q.C.P.I....	2,996	0.4	1,362	5.0	6,158	6,877	719	...	280	149	40.7	21.7	0.1	0.1	1.1	6.9	189
No.	NEW MILLS (including Workhouse)	J. E. Anderton, M.R.C.S. ...	5,200	0.8	1,440	4.6	6,552	6,661	109	...	199	111	29.9	16.7	1.6	0.1	1.2	3.1	120
	„ (without Workhouse)	„ ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	100	29.9	15.1	1.2	0.1	1.1	3.0	120
No.	NORTH DARLEY	W. Moxen, M.R.C.S. ...	4,941	2.2	448	4.8	1,848	2,179	331	...	78	31	33.5	14.2	2.2	...	0.9	2.7	82
No.	RIPLEY	E. Gaylor, L.R.C.P.E. ...	1,211	0.2	1,354	5.0	6,087	6,815	728	...	257	103	37.7	15.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	3.8	143
No.	SOUTH DARLEY	M. A. F. Cantrill, M.R.C.S. ...	2,005	2.6	159	4.7	679	754	75	...	14	10	18.6	13.3	1.3	...	1.3	1.3	71†
Yes.	SWADLINCOTE	J. Hamilton, M.D. ...	683‡	0.2	704	5.3	2,932	3,743	761	...	148	38	39.6	10.2	1.8	0.2	...	0.8	108
No.	WHITTINGTON	J. F. Goodall, L.R.C.P.E. ...	1,573	0.2	1,719	5.1	7,271	8,798	1,527	...	386	171	43.9	19.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	6.4	170
Yes.	WIRKSWORTH	A. E. Broster, M.R.C.S. ...	3,020	0.8	881	4.2	3,678	3,725	47	...	101	65	27.1	17.4	0.8	0.5	1.8	5.6	99
28 URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS ...			93,492	0.49	37,886	5.0	132,425	190,661	29,154	918	6,727	3,767	35.2	19.7	1.0	0.5	1.4	4.8	158

* Figures not given to enable corrections for Workhouse to be made.

‡ Data too small to express correctly as rate per 1,000.

COUNTY OF DERBY.

Table A of the Local Government Board.

Table of Deaths during the year 1891 in each of the URBAN Sanitary Districts, Classified according to Ages and Diseases.

URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.	DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES.																						
	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 60	60 and Upwards.		Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.				Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea or Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, & Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	Total.	
												Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.															
ALFRETON	89	21	14	13	42	76	Under 5	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	20	...	2	76	11
							Over 5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	5	77	14	
ALVASTON & BOULTON	22	4	4	3	10	10	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	19	3
							Over 5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	11	2
ASHBOURNE (including Workhouse)	12	4	6	2	21	31	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	9	10	...	30	6
							Over 5	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	9	1	...
BAKEWELL (including Workhouse)	9	5	2	1	23	27	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	14	4	4	29	5	
							Over 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BASLOW & BUBNELL	2	2	1	...	3	3	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...
							Over 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BELPER (including Workhouse)	51	9	5	4	58	89	Under 5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	35	19	3	79	15	
							Over 5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BONSALL	6	4	2	1	5	9	Under 5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	1
							Over 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRAMPTON & WALTON	46	15	7	10	37	54	Under 5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	1	16	...	...	1	34	...
							Over 5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	34	13	4	44	10	
BUXTON	14	10	1	8	50	46	Under 5	1	1	1	16	2
							Over 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	17	8	1	66	10	
CHESTERFIELD (including W'house)	94	30	8	19	114	121	Under 5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	84	...	2	77	11
							Over 5	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	19	115	21	13	84	20	
CLAY LANE	41	19	4	8	22	27	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	20	...	1	31	...	
							Over 5	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	19	6	8	21	...	
DRONFIELD	21	8	5	3	16	18	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	1	13	...	
							Over 5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	13	5	1	16	...
FAIRFIELD	16	7	1	1	6	11	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	18	...
							Over 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	10	...	
GLOSSOP (including Workhouse)	132	42	26	23	160	179	Under 5	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	4	...	...	...	62	...	7	86	17	
							Over 5	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	60	115	49	12	146	31	
HEAGE	12	6	...	3	8	17	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	14	...
							Over 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	4	1	16	...	
HEANOR	45	23	5	13	45	40	Under 5	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	13	1	2	48	...	
							Over 5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	10	8	12	7	50	1	
ILKESTON	173	63	15	16	81	69	Under 5	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	17	...	...	1	47	3	8	148	2	
							Over 5	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	32	21	7	96	1	
LONG EATON	42	17	7	6	40	27	Under 5	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	44	...	
							Over 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	15	10	15	5	30	...	
MATLOCK	18	7	1	6	47	27	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	14	...	
							Over 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	7	5	42	...	
MATLOCK BATH	6	1	...	1	2	15	Under 5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
							Over 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	8	...
NEWBOLD & DUNSTON	53	19	7	9	29	32	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	25	1	...	45	...	
							Over 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	6	4	36	...	
NEW MILLS (including Workhouse)	24	9	4	3	25	46	Under 5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	18	...	
							Over 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	15	12	2	41	...	
NORTH DARLEY	6	2	8	4	6	5	Under 5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	4	...
							Over 5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RIPLEY	37	9	3	8	24	22	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Over 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH DARLEY	1	2	...	...	2	5	Under 5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
							Over 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SWADLINCOTE	16	7	8	1	3	8	Under 5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Over 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WHITTINGTON	66	23	6	6	31	39	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Over 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WIRKSWORTH	10	6	3	3	12	31	Under 5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
							Over 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS	1064	374	148	175	922	1084	Under 5	...	18	4	11	...	5	...	...	...	...	9	18	33	56	1	...	14	361	7	26	881	14
							Over 5	...	10	8	1	...	22	...	...	13	...	6	1	1	16	5	...	262	561	276	84	1062	28
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	12	12	...	1	...	...	...	...									

INSPECTORS' REPORTS.—URBAN.

RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS.

ASHBOURNE (Derby portion).

Medical Officer of Health, P. R. LITTLETON, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 76,151. Population (*Census 1891*), 10,631.

Death Rate,	Bath Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality
16·8.	41·8.	Nil.	78.

(Population of whole district 16,120.)

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* There was no death from Infectious Disease in the Derbyshire portion of this district, there was, however, an Epidemic of Measles on account of which the National Schools at Edlaston were closed. As showing the influence of schools in spreading Measles, Mr. Littleton mentions that of fifty-seven cases of Measles, fifty-six occurred in families, members of which were attending the schools.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health of District.* The water supply to the greater portion of the district is said to be satisfactory, but details are not given as to which villages derive their water from surface wells, and which from springs or gathering grounds. The river Henmore below Ashbourne is in a highly polluted state, and constitutes during the hot weather a great nuisance.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections.* A number of nuisances caused by slop-water draining into ditches have been abated by constructing tanks at a distance from inhabited houses. Two cases of over-crowding have been dealt with.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-houses, Cowsheds, &c.* There is no common lodging-house in the district. The dairies and cowsheds are registered, but no limit is prescribed for cubic space.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* No public improvements of importance appear to have been effected during the year.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) The adoption of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act. (ii.) The purification of the river Henmore.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH (Derby portion).

Medical Officer of Health, T. W. KYLE, M.D., D.P.H.

Area in Acres, 17,175. Population (Census 1891), 6,571

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
17.4.	34.9.	1.5.	126.

(Population of whole District 11,366.)

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* Scarlet Fever was rather prevalent throughout the year, and led to the schools being closed in one of the Leicestershire parishes, there were also seven cases of Typhoid Fever, and one death from Diphtheria. Dr. Kyle personally visited every house where the disease existed, and everything was done to prevent the spread of infection, but the details are not given.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health of District.* In report for 1890, the water supply for the Woodville portion of the district was stated to be in an unsatisfactory state. During this year, owing to the increased rainfall, there has been no scarcity of water, but no steps have been taken to improve the quality of it by filtration. Boring operations have been continued at Milton, and water has been obtained which the late Dr. Tidy reported as of excellent quality, and very free from organic matter. The engineer had not submitted his detailed scheme to the authority at the time Dr. Kyle wrote his report. Woodville is still in an insanitary condition owing to the absence of a main drainage scheme, the report points out that really a comprehensive scheme is necessary for Woodville, Hartshorne, Blackfordby, and the Boundary. In the last-mentioned district no means exist for getting rid of the slop-waters, which have to accumulate in the nearest available ditch, thus causing an abominable nuisance.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections of District.* The district is periodically inspected by the Medical Officer accompanied by the Inspector, and seventy-one notices have been served for the abatement of nuisances discovered.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-houses, Cowsheds, etc.* The common lodging-houses have been inspected, and nine found to have been whitewashed in April and October, according to the Public Health Act, the other premises regulated by Rural Sanitary Authorities have been inspected, and do not call for comment.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* The Sewage disposal scheme for the Parish of Measham mentioned in report for 1890 as being under consideration has been carried out.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) A proper Water Supply for Woodville and Oakerthorpe. (ii.) A Sewage scheme for Woodville, Hartshorne, Blackfordby, and the Boundary.

BAKEWELL, No. 1.

Medical Officer of Health, J. KNOX, M.D.

Area in Acres, 31,519. Population (1891), 7,860.

Death Rate.	Birth Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate	Infantile Mortality
18·4.	27·1.	1·8.	108.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* There were three deaths from Diphtheria, one from Membranous Croup, and three from Scarlet Fever in this district. The Notification Act is not in force, and, therefore, only a small percentage of the cases which existed came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health of District.* The water supplies of the villages in this district are said to be fairly good, except in the case of Elton and Monyash. No Bye laws have been adopted, and none of the villages have any public scavenging system.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections of District.* No details are given.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lying-in houses, cowsheds, etc.* The slaughter-houses and bakchouses have been inspected, but the report does not state what notice has been taken of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Workshops' Orders.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* A sewerage scheme has been carried out at Cronford, and new sewers have been laid at Birchover.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) The adoption of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act. (ii.) The improvement of the water at Elton and Monyash. (iii.) No mention is made of the disposal of village slop-water.

BAKEWELL, No. 2.

Medical Officer of Health, P. S. FENTEM, M.D.

Area in Acres, 47,866. Population (1891), 10,617.

Death Rate.	Birth Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate	Infantile Mortality
21·4.	26·8.	2·1.	111.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* Owing to the Notification Act not being in force in this district, an outbreak of Diphtheria obtained such hold of the village of Hathersage

and the adjacent hamlets, that it caused thirteen deaths and attacked thirty-five persons. Nine deaths were caused by Scarlet Fever, and one by Diarrhoea. Methods of disinfection, etc., not given.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health of District.* There are some places in the district which "would be all the better for a more adequate supply" of water "than the one at present provided for them." The report does not state which parishes are provided with proper water supplies, and which are not.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections of District.* A few cases of over-crowding were dealt with during the year.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-houses, Cowsheds, etc.* The slaughter houses and bakehouses have been frequently inspected, and always found well attended to.

5. *Sanitary Improvements carried during the year.* No complete water supply or sewage scheme has been carried out during the year. It is stated "that the supply to Calow, which was so long in being realized, is at length completed."

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) The adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act. (ii.) The improvement of the water supply of certain villages. (iii.) No mention is made of the necessity for a proper system of sewage disposal for Tideswell and other villages.

BASFORD (Derby portion).

Medical Officer of Health, J. S. TEW, M.D., D.P.H.

Area in acres, 5,273. Population (*census* 1891), 5,611.

Death Rate.	Birth Rate	Zymotic Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality
14.0.	34.7.	0.5.	158.

(Population of whole district, 51,125).

1. *Notification with regard to Infectious Diseases.* Enquiries are made into all cases of infectious diseases, and isolation enjoined. Dr. Tew points out that in the densely populated portions of the district, especially among mining communities, isolation is impossible in the houses of the people. It appears that cases of infection reported to the Medical Officer of Health are notified to the School Managers, so as to prevent children from infected houses going to school. This should be supplemented by a notice from the Sanitary Authority when the house has been thoroughly disinfected. Owing to the prevalence of Typhoid Fever at Codnor Park, the water supplied to the employees of the Butterley Coal and Iron Company was examined, and found to be free from organic contamination.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health of District.* Twenty-five samples of water have been analysed, and the arrangements have been made for the scavenging of certain thickly populated portions of the District.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections of District.* A large number of nuisances were dealt with during the year, including the relaying of drains, the removal of cesspools, repairing of privies and ashpits, and the disconnection of slop pipes.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc.* Ninety-four inspections of canal boats were made. The dunnies and cowsheds are not referred to; nor are common lodging-houses.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.*—The extension of the mains of one or two public water supplies.

6. *Further Sanitary Arrangements.* The provision of means of isolating persons suffering from infectious diseases.

BELPER, No. 1.

Medical Officer of Health, E. GAYLOR, L.R.C.P.E.

Area in Acres, 34,614. Population (1891), 11,108.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
16.9.	31.3.	0.4.	103.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* Cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in the parishes of Idrichay, Crich, Quorndon, Holloway, and Hazlewood, and owing to the Notification Act being in force, Mr. Gaylor succeeded in limiting the disease to the first cases. One case occurred in the house of a dairyman. By arranging that the nurse in charge of the sick person should have nothing to do with the milk, and that it should not be brought into the house, no further case occurred. I call attention to this, as it is frequently urged that the Act might interfere with the interests of farmers. Had the Act not been in force and the dairyman not able to avail himself of the advice of the Medical Officer, a serious outbreak of the disease would most probably have taken place, and the dairyman had his milk service stopped in consequence. It was found necessary to send bedding, etc., to Derby to be disinfected. There were four cases of Typhoid Fever in the District associated with polluted surface well water. Mr. Gaylor expresses his disapproval of Erysipelas being included among the diseases notifiable under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act. Erysipelas, however, may be conveyed to and become

the cause of Puerperal Fever in a lying-in woman, and I believe the disease was included in the Act on this account; but as many cases reported as Erysipelas are not infectious, I am disposed to agree with Mr. Gaylor that it would have been better for this disease not to have been included. The Medical Officer points out that the value of the Act is discounted by two Urban Districts adjoining his not having adopted it, and that the Authority cannot properly isolate patients suffering from infectious diseases.

2. *Escape into Conditions Injurious to Health of District.* An improved water supply for Holloway has been obtained. The Medical Officer calls attention to the thorough way in which the Belper Board of Guardians enforces the Vaccination Act. Of 3,061 children born in their District, 2,705 were successfully vaccinated, only two were insusceptible, the vaccination of twenty-two was postponed, thirty-five removed to other districts, the Vaccination Officers of those districts being apprised in 14 instances, the rest died unvaccinated. The greatest credit is due to this Board and their officers for such splendid results.

3. *Results of Periodic and Other Inspections of District.* A number of minor nuisances have been dealt with, and are referred to in the Inspector's report. There was no meat prosecution during the year. A number of wells have been puddled, and the surface round asphalted to keep out surface pollutions; they have also been enclosed in low brick walls.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cow-sheds, &c.* Thirty-two inspections were made under the Dairies, etc., Orders.

5. *Sanitary Improvement effected during the year.* The improvement of the water supply of Holloway, and the laying of sanitary pipe sewers in many villages.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) The provision (in conjunction with other Authorities) of an Isolation Hospital. (ii.) The improvement of the water supply to the parish of Ripley and other parts.

BELPER, No. 2.

Medical Officer of Health, J. ALLEN, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 15,487. Population *Census 1891*, 11,132.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality.
16·7.	33·5.	0·8.	93.

1. *Action taken with reference to Infectious Diseases.* The action.

taken in this portion of the Belper district was similar to that mentioned in the preceding report. Cases of Scarlet Fever had to be taken into the Borough of Derby to be isolated. The Medical Officer points out that this is not a desirable thing to do, and appeals to his Authority to erect an isolation hospital of their own. The water supply of the houses in which Typhoid Fever occurred was carefully examined, and found contaminated in nearly every case. The epidemic at South Wingfield is clearly traced to the passage through the layers of flagstone of contaminating matter from the first case that occurred in the village.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health of District.* Mr. Allen calls attention to the fact that as the Local Government Board are insisting upon public vaccinators making four vesicles instead of three, the people are getting their children vaccinated by private practitioners who only make two vesicles. In this way the object of the Local Government Board is being defeated, and the protection afforded to the rising generation is less than in the days when three vesicles were considered sufficient. The water supply at Hildfield Cottages is not a proper one, and the tenants have to go a distance of nearly half a mile to obtain water which is fit to drink, and arrangements have been made to get a supply for this property from the mains of the Alfreton Local Board. The pollution of the Oakerthorpe Brook by the sewage of Alfreton is referred to as being left in the hands of the County Council to remedy.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections of District.* Periodic complaints have been received about a foul pond in the centre of the village, which remains a nuisance. This appears to be the only nuisance that after receiving the attention of the Medical Officer has not been abated. The details of these nuisances will be found in the Inspector's report. No case of exposing food unfit for consumption was discovered.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, &c.* There is no offensive trade in the district; thirty-two dunnage and cowsheds were inspected.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* None of importance.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) The provision of an Isolation Hospital. (ii.) Drainage works at Holbrook, Horsley-Woodhouse, and Kilburn. (iii.) A proper water supply for Mapperley, Smalley, and South Wingfield. The abatement by the County Council of the nuisance caused by the pollution of the Oakerthorpe.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, No. 1 (Derby portion).

Medical Officer of Health, C. L. I. DE SEILAN, M.D.

Area in Acres, 31,267. Population (*Census 1891*), 8,097.

Death Rate.	Birth Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality
20.5.	30.5.	1.1.	68.

(*Population of whole district, 12,517.*)

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* Three deaths occurred in this district from Scarlet Fever, and one from Typhoid Fever. The Medical Officer of Health and Inspector of Nuisances appear to have taken every step that they could in the absence of the Notification Act. Until that Act is adopted, and the Sanitary Authority superintends the process of disinfection, the action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases cannot be considered satisfactory.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health of District.* Dr. De Seilan writes: "During the past year many complaints have reached me of the very offensive stench frequently given out from the Burton-on-Trent Corporation Sewage Farm. It affects Utwall, Burnaston, Hulton, and other places around, but most particularly Willington, where the brook also has been recently and on former occasions polluted by matter from the sewage farm."

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections of District.* The results of a number of inspections are given in a report, which led to the abatement of nuisances from pigstyes, foul ditches, etc., and to the examination of several drinking waters.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc.* Detailed information is not given.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* No important public works were carried out during the year.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) The adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act. (ii.) The abatement of the nuisance arising from the Burton Sewage Farm.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, No. 2 (Derby portion).

Medical Officer of Health, A. Hooper, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 25,220. Population (*Census 1891*), 17,904.

Death Rate.	Birth Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality
15.4.	34.9.	1.5.	144.

(*Population of whole District, 21,439.*)

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* There have been several serious outbreaks of infectious diseases in this district, but as the Notification Act was not in force, the officers of the Authority were placed at a great disadvantage in their

efforts to prevent the infection spreading. In the outbreak of scarlet fever at Newton Solney, a child suffering from scarlet fever was wrapped up in a blanket and taken to the examination at the elementary school, and the whole parish became subsequently infected. The school was closed, disinfected, the infected houses disinfected, clothes were either disinfected by heat or destroyed; altogether, a sum of money altogether out of proportion to the cost of working the Notification Act was spent, but this did not prevent one child dying, and a number of others being more or less affected for a considerable time. There can be little doubt that had the Notification Act been in force, the disease would have been limited to the first few cases.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health of District.* An offensive ditch is reported to the Board as receiving the sewage of Newhall; complaints have been made respecting a ditch which receives the drainage of 120 houses at Linton. Attention is also called to the pollution of the Gresley brook. Since Mr. Hooper wrote his report, this portion of the district has been taken into the Swadlowcote Local Board. A comprehensive sewage disposal scheme will now probably be formulated. The water supply of Repton is not it appears sufficiently protected at the intake.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections of District.* One serious case of over-crowding was dealt with at Church Gresley, thirteen persons—father, mother, and eleven children, varying in age from 6 to 25—all sleeping in one bedroom. A large number of nuisances were abated by Mr. Watson, *vide* Inspector's Report.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc.* 272 dairies were inspected, but there are no lodging-houses registered in the district.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* A sewerage scheme for the parish of Newton Solney was carried out during the year. A better water supply for Newhall has been obtained.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.*—(i.) The adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act. (ii.) The improvement of the water supplies mentioned in the report as requiring it. (iii.) A system of precipitating tanks with sludge pumps for dealing with sewage which now contaminates the ditches.

CHAPEL EN LE FRITH (including Workhouse).

Medical Officer of Health, C. J. BENNET, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 71,631. Population *Census 1891*, 12,205.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
23.7.	32.4.	0.9.	156.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* All cases of

infectious diseases were carefully enquired into. Scarlet Fever was, in every instance, imported into the district. The insanitary conditions found associated with typhoid fever and diphtheria were remedied.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health of District.* The village of Thornhill remains in the same unsatisfactory state it was reported to be in three or four years ago. The improvement of the drainage of Wormhill is under consideration. A company has been formed to supply Castleton with water. The contract has been let for laying pipes to convey water to Upper End from Higher Bibbington; water is also being conveyed to Meadow, and a tank or more to catch the rain water is being provided for Ridge Close. The condition of the Wye below Buxton sewage works is much better than it was, and it is to be hoped that the improvement will be permanent.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections of District.* A number of insanitary conditions have been remedied at Sharp Shaw, Idle Post Office, and other places. An account of those remedied will be found in the Inspector's report.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-houses, Cowsheds, etc.* No details given beyond those specified in Inspector's report.

5. *Sanitary Improvements executed during the Year.* A sewage disposal scheme for Chapel-en-le-Frith and its surroundings is in course of preparation, several other improvements have been in preparation, but no actual works of importance have been executed.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) A proper water supply to Castleton. (ii.) Sewerage disposal schemes for Chapel-en-le-Frith, Castleton, and the other large villages.

CHESTERFIELD.

Medical Officer of Health, ANGUS MACKINTOSH, M.D.

Area in Acres, 70,654. Population (Census 1891), 61,361.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
20.0.	38.4.	1.7.	157.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* During the year 178 cases of infectious disease were reported, 69 of which were cases of Erysipelas, but Dr. Mackintosh expresses his doubts as to the utility of notifying this disease. Influenza was very rare in this district, causing with its complications, 72 deaths, and raising the death rate from lung disease to 5.8 per thousand. There was a severe epidemic of Scarlet Fever at Ashover, which led to the Board School being closed for a fortnight. It appears that the children from an infected house were attending school; no Medical man had been called in, and the head of the house

had not reported the case to Dr. Mackintosh, the Guardians therefore ordered a prosecution, and obtained a conviction. This disease was distributed pretty generally throughout the district, and schools were closed, on this account, at Hasland Green and Pilsley. With regard to Typhoid Fever, most of the cases were contracted out of the district. At Moshro', the water supply was intermittent during the summer and autumn. Filth nuisances are mentioned as occurring in connection with Typhoid Fever at Eckington and Hasland, some of which have not been remedied. 62 cases of Diphtheria, causing 16 deaths, were notified during the year, six of the deaths occurring in the Parish of Killamarsh. As the conditions which Dr. Mackintosh describes are, I think, typical of this disease, I will reproduce them. "You will observe," he writes, "that all the cases occurred in the early part of the year, when the lower portion of the parish, which is the lowest in your district, was covered with stagnant water, and when the ground and the atmosphere were saturated with moisture. You will also observe that all the outbreaks happened in low and comparatively damp and wet situations." Dr. Mackintosh attributes other cases to the drinking of contaminated water. If we are, however, to accept Dr. Klein's researches, water is not a means of conveying Diphtheria. The Authority have not yet undertaken the disinfection of premises by their own officers.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health of District.* The water supply of the southern district was plentiful during the year, but the supply to some portions of the northern district was irregular. The question of the Bol-over water supply has been left in abeyance, owing to the possibility of this district being formed into a Local Board. Dr. Mackintosh presented a detailed report on the water supply of Ashover, which is now under the consideration of their Board.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections of District.* Thirty-two cases of overcrowding were dealt with during the year, and a large number of nuisances were abated.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, and other Places regulated by Sanitary Authority.* The number of licensed slaughter-houses is seventy-three. There are four common lodging houses, and a very large number of dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops, most of which were inspected and found in a satisfactory state during the year.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* Special works were carried out during the year to the value of £746 10s. 9d., £231 of which was spent on extending the sewer at Renishaw. Other improvements are being prepared.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) Improvement of the water supply and drainage of Ashover. (ii.) A proper system of

sewage disposal for Bolsover (iii.) Arrangements for the scavenging of the more densely populated portions of the district. (iv.) Purification of the River Rother and its tributaries.

It also appears to me to be desirable that this Authority should appoint an Assistant Inspector at a small salary to disinfect houses, leave disinfectants and printed instructions where cases of infectious disease exist, to fill up enquiry forms, and send notices to schools, Sunday schools, pawn shops, etc., informing them of the presence of infectious disease in certain houses. Means for isolating Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria are required.

DARLEY ABBEY (Derby).

Medical Officer of Health, W. G. COPESTAKE, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 324. Population (*Census 1891*), 981.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
19.8.	29.0.	1.0.	185.

1, 2, 3, 4, & 5. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.*—The Infectious Diseases Notification Act is not in force in this district. It is particularly important that it should be, as it is immediately adjacent to the Borough of Derby.

The water supply is good.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.*—The adoption of the Infectious Diseases Notification Act.

ECCLESALL BIERLOW.

Medical Officer of Health, J. C. ALDRED, B.A., L.R.P.S.O.

Area in Acres, 10,078. Population (*Census 1891*), 8,044.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
20.5.	36.1.	1.6.	178.

Population of whole district, 18,044.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* An epidemic of Measles visited the villages of Dore and Totley in the Autumn. The schools were closed, and disinfected in both villages, with excellent results. There was an outbreak of Scarlet Fever at Norton. The cases were in one street, which was "treated as an infected area, and the children excluded from school." The disease was thus limited, and a widespread epidemic probably prevented. Although the Workhouse Isolation Hospital is available, the Medical Officer points out that the public feeling is against entering this Institution, and, when one considers that a person suffering from an infectious disease, enters an Isolation Hospital really for the benefit of his neighbours, not for himself, it is obvious that his neighbours ought to

offer him, as an inducement, better accommodation than a bed in the Workhouse Fever Hospital. Mr. Aldred urges the disinfection of premises by servants of the Authority.

2. *Inquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health of District.* The Board contracts for the scavenging of the more densely populated portions of their district. The water mains of the Sheffield Corporation have been extended to Derbyshire Lane, to the great benefit of the district supplied. In Greenhill, the supply is not good. An outlying area of Dore depends on the Sheephill stream for its supply. A great deal of the necessary work to protect this stream from pollution has been carried out.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections of District.* One house was certified by the Medical Officer of Health as unfit for habitation. There is little overcrowding, except in the temporary huts occupied by the workmen on the Dore and Chinley Railway, but, as these huts are on the Moors at a high level, have a good water supply, and the men have been in good health, some latitude has been allowed.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-houses, Cowsheds, etc.* The regulations made by the Authority under the Dore, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders, 1880-6, have been systematically carried out.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.*—The extension of Public Water Supplies.

6. *Further Sanitary Recommendations.* (a.) Means of isolating cases of infectious disease. (ii.) The improvement of the water supply to certain portions of the district. (iii.) Carrying out the drainage of Totley rise and Brick row.

GLOSSOP.

Medical Officer of Health, J. RHODES, M.B.C.S.

Area in Acres, 17,749. Population (Census 1891), 4,383.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality.
18.7.	39.3.	1.8.	75.

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* There were four deaths from Typhoid Fever in this district, which occurred at Charlesworth.

2. *Inquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health of District.* Mr. Rhodes calls attention to the great danger to the public health caused by privy middens below the ground, and suggests the use of pan closets, especially at farms, where the water is derived from surface wells and used for cleaning dairy utensils.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections of District.* Attention is called to the nuisance caused by tipping refuse into the bed of the river at Marple Bridge. Two houses were closed as unfit for human habitation.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging Houses, Cowsheds, &c.* The Authority is recommended to make regulations (under the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders, 1885) for improving the sanitary condition of dairies and cowsheds.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* Lord Howard has done much to improve the water supplies to the farms of district. Certain lengths of rubble drain have been taken up and replaced by sanitary pipes.

6. *Further Sanitary Recommendations.* (i.) The adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act. (ii.) The formation of a joint drainage Board for disposing of the sewage of Marple Bridge and Compstall Bridge. (iii.) The provision of a suitable site for the tipping of refuse.

HAYFIELD. (Derby Portion.)

Medical Officer of Health, C. J. BENNET, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 9,835. Population (Census 1891), 3,952.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
16·1.	24·5.	0·5.	118.

(Population of whole District, 6,212.)

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* The results of enquiries into the origin of the cause of infectious diseases are given in detail. The worst conditions appear not to be in the Derbyshire portion of the district.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health of District.* A lamentable state of affairs is described at Disley, but the parish is not in Derbyshire. Attention is called to the foul state of the river and its bed.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections of District.* Bye-laws have been made in this rural district, and all houses are erected strictly in accordance with them. 144 Notices have been served for the abatement of nuisances in the Derbyshire portion of the district.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* No improvements of importance have been made during the year.

6. *Further Sanitary Recommendations.* (i.) The purification of the river.

MANSFIELD (Derby portion).

Medical Officer of Health, J. O. LITTLEWOOD, M.B.C.S.

Area in Acres, 21,239. Population (*Census 1891*), 17,189.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
15·9.	41·8.	1·9.	184.

(*Population of whole District, 21,600.*)

Mr Littlewood only held office for a few weeks of last year, and in consequence the report merely contains the vital statistics of the district. The County Council are indebted to him for having taken the trouble, after writing his report, to get out specially for the report the figures referring to the Derbyshire portion of his district contained in Appendix A.

ROTHERHAM (Derby portion).*

Medical Officer of Health, W. J. LE TALL, M.B.C.S.

Area in Acres, 3,070. Population (*Census 1891*), 2,852.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
19·5.	42·6.	2·1.	140.

(*Population of whole District, 18,755.*)

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* The Derbyshire portion of the district has been free from Typhoid Fever and Scarlatina; there was, however, a severe epidemic of Measles and Whooping Cough. The action taken to prevent the diseases spreading and the method of disinfection, whether by householder or Authority, is not mentioned.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health of District.* The public water supply is now in general use. No lead poisoning came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections of District.* The report states that the asylums are regularly attended to, but it is not clear whether this is by the Authority or the householder.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* Not mentioned.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* No further sanitary requirements are mentioned. It must not be assumed from this that Beighton has reached a state of sanitary perfection.

* Death Rate, etc., calculated from Registration District of Beighton, partly in Yorkshire.

SHARDLOW (Derby portion, including Workhouse).

Medical Officer of Health, C. HARWOOD, M.D.

Area in acres, 42,804. Population (*Census* 1891), 26,159.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
16.4.	31.9.	0.5.	99.

(The population of the whole district was 39,243.)

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* 148 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year. Dr. Harwood pointed out that in the houses of the poor isolation is impossible, and that disinfection is of doubtful efficiency in the absence of a steam disinfecter. Three cases of Typhoid Fever were sent to the Derby Infirmary.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health of District.* Waterworks have been established at Sandiacre, but there are still a large number of shallow wells in use in that district. The Medical Officer advises arrangements to be made for public scavenging in the more densely populated portions of his district, as at Osmaston, Sandiacre, etc.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections of District.* Several cases of overcrowding were dealt with during the year. No case of unsound food was discovered. Two houses were certified as unfit for habitation.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, Cowsheds, etc.* None mentioned.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* The water supply of Melbourne from the mains of the Long Eaton Local Board. Mr. H. H. Crewe has built a reservoir and given a public supply of water to the village of Breadsall. New sewers have been laid in many of the parishes.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) The scavenging of the more urban portions of the district. (ii.) The erection of an Isolation Hospital (this could perhaps be done with economy by uniting with Long Eaton).

TAMWORTH (Derby portion).

Medical Officer of Health, H. J. FAUSSET, M.D.

Area in Acres, 2,746. Population *Census* 1891, 315.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
19.0.	19.0.	3.1.	250.

(The population of the whole district is 21,862.)

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* The

Infectious Diseases Notification Act appears to be worked well in this district. The Local Authority have united with the Tamworth Urban Sanitary Authority to form a Joint Hospital Board, and an admirable site has been presented by Mr. Sydney Fisher, of Comberford Hall. Mr. Clarkson, C.E., Surveyor to the Authority, has prepared the plans for three detached blocks and outbuildings.

2. *Inquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health of District*
The question of the water supply to the Derbyshire portion of the district has received attention during the year. Dr. Fausset goes very fully into the effect of weirs upon the public health, by raising the level of the subsoil water. At a special meeting of the Authority a resolution was carried, "That the Authority are of the opinion that the weirs in the neighbourhood are injurious to health and interfere with the proper drainage of the district, and should be removed." By Section 175 of the Public Health Act, 1875, any Local Authority may buy up any water mill, weir, or dam which interferes with the proper drainage of their district.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections of District.*
See Nuisance Inspector's report.

4 & 5. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-Houses, etc. Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* None of importance in Derbyshire.

6. *Further Sanitary requirements.* (i.) The erection of an Isolation Hospital. (ii.) The prevention of floods.

UTTOXETER (Derby portion).

Medical Officer of Health, B. H. HERBERT, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 16,689. Population (1891) 2,589.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
16.6.	21.6.	1.1.	125.

(Population of whole district, 14,626)

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* Schools were closed in Bramshall and Doveridge on account of Whooping Cough, and at Cubley on account of Measles. Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever occurred in the district, but, as the Notification Act is not in force, the action taken with regard to infectious diseases is necessarily of a casual nature.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health of District*
A water scheme has been authorized which will give the parishes of Doveridge and Somersall a right to take water in the b. k. at 8d. a thousand gallons. Part of the sewage of Uttoxeter passes unpurified into a stream which enters the Dove. Sudbury is the only village which has any pretence at proper sewerage.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections of District.* During

the year, six dwelling houses have been closed as unfit for habitation. Of these, two have been pulled down, two have been put into sanitary condition, and two remain closed.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-houses, Cowsheds, etc.* 106 dairies and cowsheds have been inspected three times, and one notice to make structural alterations has been served. Six slaughter-houses have been inspected, and a nuisance discovered has been ordered to be abated.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* None of importance.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) The adoption of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act. (ii.) The improvement of the sewerage of Doveridge. (iii.) The purification of the Dove.

WORKSOP (Derby portion).

Medical Officer of Health, C. WILLS, M.R.C.S.

Area in Acres, 12,830. Population (*Census* 1891), 6,830.

Death Rate,	Birth Rate,	Zymotic Death Rate,	Infantile Mortality,
16·5.	39·8.	0·2.	122.

(Population of whole district, 8,630.)

1. *Action taken with regard to Infectious Diseases.* Schools were closed on account of Scarlet Fever. The cases of Typhoid Fever were fully enquired into, and the associated insanitary conditions were removed. The Medical Officer calls attention to the great infectiousness of Influenza. A gentleman came home with the disease from Sheffield; it spread through his household, attacking fourteen persons, and then over the whole of the village.

2. *Enquiries into Conditions Injurious to Health of District.* The question of water supply is gone into fully. The supplies to many parts of the district are extremely unsafe, and a comprehensive water scheme would be a great advantage.

3. *Results of Periodic and other Inspections of District.* A large number of nuisances have been abated; Barlboro', Clown, and Whitwell have all been systematically inspected.

4. *Action taken with regard to Lodging-houses, Cowsheds, etc.* Slaughter-houses, dairies, etc., have all been inspected by Inspector, bakehouses by a Medical Officer; there is one common lodging-house; all these premises were found in fairly good condition.

5. *Sanitary Improvements effected during the year.* A sewage disposal scheme for Clown is in progress.

6. *Further Sanitary Requirements.* (i.) A proper water supply (ii.) Means of isolating cases of infectious disease.

COUNTY OF DERBY. Year ending December 31st, 1891.

Table giving the Birth Rate and the Death Rates from several causes, in each of the RURAL Sanitary Districts of the County.

Notification Act in Force.	RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.	MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	AREA (Acres.)	Acres per Person.	Inhabited Houses.	POPULATION.				BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births.
						Census. 1881.	Census. 1891.	Increase.	Decrease.			Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Death rate from continued Fevers and Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Death Rate from Lung Diseases.			
No	ASHBOURNE (Derby Portion)	P. R. Littleton, M.R.C.S.	76,451	7.1	...	10,793	10,631	...	162	445	179	41.8	16.8	...	...	1.8	2.9	...	...	78
Yes	ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH (Derby Portion)	T. W. Kyle, M.D., D.PH.	17,475	2.6	...	6,211	6,574	363	...	230	115	34.9	17.4	1.5	0.6	0.3	4.7	...	...	126
No	BAKEWELL, No. 1	J. Knox, M.D.	31,519	4.0	1,702	7,727	7,860	133	...	213	145	27.1	18.4	1.3	...	1.6	4.3	...	...	103
No	BAKEWELL, No. 2	P. S. Fentem, M.D.	47,866	4.5	2,386	10,830	10,617	...	213	286	228	26.9	21.4	2.1	...	2.1	4.3	...	...	115
Yes	BASFORD (Derby Portion)	J. S. Tew, M.D., D.PH.	5,273	0.9	...	5,388	5,614	226	...	195	79	31.7	14.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	2.6	...	...	158
Yes	BELPER, No. 1	E. Gaylor, L.R.C.P.E.... ..	34,614	3.1	1,941	10,266	11,108	842	...	348	188	31.3	16.9	0.4	...	1.5	3.2	...	...	103
Yes	BELPER, No. 2	J. Allen, M.R.C.S.	15,487	1.0	2,317	11,364	11,132	...	232	374	187	33.5	16.7	0.3	...	1.7	3.8	...	...	93
No	BURTON-ON-TRENT, No. 1 (Derby Portion)	C. L. I. De Seilan, M.D.	31,267	3.8	...	7,553	8,097	539	...	247	166	30.5	20.5	1.1	0.1	2.0	2.4	...	...	68
No	BURTON-ON-TRENT, No. 2 (Derby Portion)	A. Hooper, M.R.C.S.	25,220	1.4	...	16,533	17,904	1,371	...	625	277	34.9	15.4	1.5	0.6	1.0	3.4	...	...	144
Yes	CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH (including Workhouse)...	C. J. Bennet, M.R.C.S.	74,631	6.1	2,432	11,997	12,205	208	...	396	290	32.4	23.7	0.9	0.1	1.7	5.1	...	...	156
Yes	CHESTERFIELD	A. Mackintosh, M.D.	70,654	1.1	...	54,322	61,361	7,039	...	2,362	1,232	38.4	20.0	1.7	0.3	1.0	5.8	...	...	157
No	DERBY (Darley Abbey)	W. G. Copestake, M.R.C.S.	324	0.3	188	995	931	...	64	27	18	29.0	19.3	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	185
Yes	ECCLESALL BIERLOW	J. C. Aldred, B.A., L.F.P.S.G.	10,073	1.2	1,645	5,400	8,044	2,644	...	291	165	36.1	20.5	1.6	0.1	3.1	4.8	...	...	178
No	GLOSSOP	J. Rhodes, M.R.C.S.	17,749	4.0	...	3,976	4,338	407	...	146	82	33.3	18.7	1.3	1.1	1.5	7.7	...	...	75
Yes	HAYFIELD (Derby Portion)	C. J. Bennet, M.R.C.S.	9,335	2.3	...	4,043	3,952	...	91	97	64	24.5	16.1	0.5	...	...	4.0	...	...	113
Yes	MANSFIELD (Derby Portion)	J. O. Littlewood, M.R.C.S.	21,239	1.2	3,740	12,777	17,189	4,412	...	721	274	41.8	15.9	1.9	1.1	0.8	1.8	...	...	134
Yes	ROTHERHAM (Derby Portion)*	W. J. Le Tall, M.R.C.S.	3,070	1.0	...	2,071	2,852	781	...	122	56	42.7	19.6	2.1	...	2.5	5.8	...	...	140
Yes	SHARDLOW (Derby Portion, including Workhouse)	C. Harwood, M.D.	42,804	1.6	...	24,879	26,159	1,280	...	837	430	31.9	16.4	0.5	0.2	1.0	2.7	...	...	99
Yes	TAMWORTH (Derby Portion)	H. J. Fausset, M.D.	2,746	8.6	...	264	315	51	...	8	6	25.3	19.0	3.1	...	...	3.1	...	...	250+
No	UTTOXETER (Derby Portion)	B. H. Herbert, M.R.C.S.	16,689	6.4	...	2,627	2,589	...	38	56	43	21.6	16.6	1.1	0.3	1.9	4.6	...	...	125
Yes	WORKSOP (Derby Portion)	C. Wills, M.R.C.S.	12,830	1.8	...	5,817	6,830	1,013	...	269	113	39.3	16.5	0.2	...	1.3	3.8	...	...	122
	RURAL DISTRICTS OF DERBYSHIRE ... ..	...	569,116	2.4	...	215,388	236,347	21,309	800	8,295	4,337	35.0	18.3	1.2	0.21	1.35	4.29	...	...	130

* Births and Deaths estimated from the Rates per 1,000 of the Registration Sub-District of Beighton, partly in Yorkshire.

† Data too small to express as rate per 1,000.

COUNTY OF DERBY.

Table A of the Local Government Board.

Table of Deaths during the year 1891 in each of the RURAL Sanitary Districts, Classified according to Ages and Diseases.

RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.	DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES AT SUBJOINED AGES.						DEATHS FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES.																							
	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 60	60 and upwards.	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	FEVERS.					Puerperal Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea or Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL.	
											Typhus.	Enteric Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.																
*ASHBOURNE	35	7	7	10	43	77	Under 5	8	6	...	1	32	42
*ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH	29	15	2	4	20	45	Over 5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	25	27	...	60	137
BAKEWELL, No. 1	22	15	7	16	21	64	Under 5	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	22	9	1	26	44
BAKEWELL No. 2	33	24	16	20	51	84	Over 5	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	23	13	1	54	108
*BASFORD	31	9	2	1	11	25	Under 5	...	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	...	30	57
BELPER, No. 1	36	12	6	10	41	83	Over 5	...	3	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	30	15	6	85	171
BELPER No. 2	35	19	10	6	42	75	Under 5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	27	40
*BURTON-ON-TRENT, No. 1...	17	8	5	5	70	61	Over 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	...	26	39
*BURTON-ON-TRENT, No. 2...	90	27	13	15	51	78	Under 5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	13	...	2	26	46
CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH	62	27	17	15	80	89	Over 5	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	23	...	...	77	140
CHESTERFIELD	371	167	75	61	259	299	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	...	2	32	54
DERBY (Darley Abbey)	5	...	...	3	2	8	Over 5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	27	16	8	61	133
ECCLESALL BIERLOW	52	17	9	5	46	36	Under 5	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	15	25
GLOSSOP	11	2	3	5	27	34	Over 5	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	18	14	4	83	141
*HAYFIELD	11	5	3	5	17	23	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...	82	117
*MANSFIELD	98	30	12	16	65	53	Over 5	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	41	20	1	66	160
†ROTHERHAM	48	31	8	9	29	31	Under 5	...	10	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	41	22	10	102	201
*SHARDLOW	83	43	18	19	104	163	Over 5	...	4	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	167	...	5	294	538
*TAMWORTH	2	...	...	...	1	3	Under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	202	84	40	271	694
*UTTOXETER	7	4	1	...	14	17	Over 5	4	5	...
*WORKSOP	33	7	8	8	27	30	Under 5	12	13	...
†RURAL DISTRICTS OF DERBY-SHIRE	1,111	469	222	233	1,024	1,378	Under 5
							Over 5	...	33	19	8
							TOTAL...	...	48	45	15

* Derbyshire Portions of Rural Sanitary Districts.

† Including those parishes of Yorkshire in the Registration Sub-district of Beighton.

INSPECTORS' REPORTS.—RURAL.

RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT.		Dwelling Houses and Schools.				Lodging Houses.	Dairies and Milkshops.	Cow Sheds.	Bakehouses.	Slaughter-houses.	Canal Boats.	Abitis and Privies.	Deposits of Refuse and Manure.	House Drainage.				Water Supply.	Pigsties.	Animals improperly kept.	Offensive Trades.	Smoke Nuisances.	Other Nuisances.	Totals.	Precautions taken by Inspector of Nuisances against Infectious Diseases.
		Foul Conditions.	Structural Defects.	Overcrowding.	Unfit for Habitation.									Water-Closets.	Defective Traps.	No Disconnection.	Other Faults.								
ASHBOURNE.	Area, 76,451. Pop. 10,631.	Inspections made.....	6	6	4	1	2	6	...	2	1	3	3	2	1	37	
Nuisance Inspector—		Informal notices served by Inspector	3	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	1	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	26
Wm. Smith.		Legal notices served by Authority...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Nuisances abated.....	3	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	1	3	3	2	...	...	...	1	27
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.	Area, 17,475. Pop. 6,574.	Inspections made.....	No	record	kept	but	now	adopted.	37 houses and 2 schools disinfected.
Nuisance Inspector—		Informal notices served by Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	25	...	10	5	...	6	1	1	1	71
I. W. Metcalf, A.M.I.C.E.		Legal notices served by Authority...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	25	...	10	5	...	6	1	1	1	62
		Nuisances abated.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	20	...	10	5	...	6	1	1	1	62
BAKEWELL (SOUTH).	Area, 31,519. Pop. 7,860.	Inspections made.....	No	record	kept.	
Nuisance Inspector—		Informal notices served by Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albert Toft.		Legal notices served by Authority...	...	4	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	68
		Nuisances abated.....	...	4	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	68
BAKEWELL (NORTH).	Area, 47,866. Pop. 10,617.	Inspections made.....	No	record	kept.	19 houses disinfected.
Nuisance Inspector—		Informal notices served by Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albert Toft.		Legal notices served by Authority...	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	56
		Nuisances abated.....	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	56
BASFORD.	Area, 5,153. Pop. 5,614.	Inspections made.....	No	record	kept.	
Nuisance Inspector—		Informal notices served by Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Parker.		Legal notices served by Authority...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	19	...	16	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	49
		Nuisances abated.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	19	...	16	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	48
BELPER (A and B).	Area, 50,101. Pop. 22,240.	Inspections made.....	32	11	29	20	3	12	32	25	18	3	773	988	16 houses disinfected.
Nuisance Inspector—		Informal notices served by Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Cleton.		Legal notices served by Authority...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nuisances abated.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BURTON-ON-TRENT (A. & B.).	Area, 56,487. Pop., 26,001.	Inspections made.....	4	1	2	5	45	16	...	9	2	88	13	15	15	215	58 houses disinfected.
Nuisance Inspector—		Informal notices served by Inspector	4	1	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	52	17	...	9	2	90	23	16	...	...	...	27	248
George Watson.		Legal notices served by Authority...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		Nuisances abated.....	4	1	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	33	15	...	9	2	77	9	15	...	...	...	12	188
CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.	Area, 74,631. Pop., 12,205.	Inspections made.....	No	record.	
Nuisance Inspector—		Informal notices served by Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joseph Goddard, S.I.Cert.		Legal notices served by Authority...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	2	...	22	31	7	3	...	8	...	...	118
		Nuisances abated.....	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	2	...	22	31	7	3	...	8	...	...	114
CHESTERFIELD.	Area, 70,654. Pop. 61,361.	Inspections made.....	32	No	record.	211 houses disinfected. A prosecution and conviction obtained for not notifying a case of infectious disease.
Nuisance Inspector—		Informal notices served by Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ernest Robinson.		Legal notices served by Authority...	...	5	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nuisances abated.....	...	5	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DARLEY ABBEY.	Area, 924. Pop. 931.	Inspections made.....	
Nuisance Inspector—		Informal notices served by Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Legal notices served by Authority...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nuisances abated.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ECLESALL BIERLOW.	Area, 10,073. Pop., 8,044.	Inspections made.....	
Nuisance Inspector—		Informal Notices served by Inspector	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	47	...	3	...	...	...	...	12	126
T. G. Edwards.		Legal Notices served by Authority...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	47	...	3	...	...	...	...	12	125
		Nuisances abated.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	47	...	3	...	...	...	...	12	126
GLOSSOP.	Area, 17,749. Pop., 4,383.	Inspections made.....	
Nuisance Inspectors—		Informal Notices served by Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. M. North.		Legal Notices served by Authority...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nuisances abated.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HAYFIELD.	Area, 9,335. Pop., 3952.	Inspections made.....	
Nuisance Inspector—		Informal Notices served by Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wm. McMath.		Legal Notices served by Authority...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nuisances abated.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MANSFIELD.	Area, 21,239. Pop., 17,189.	Inspections made.....	106	2 schools disinfected. 1 lot of bedding, 1 house, and 1 school disinfected.
Nuisance Inspector—		Informal Notices served by Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
George Allsop.		Legal Notices served by Authority...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nuisances abated.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ROTHERHAM.	Area, 8,070. Pop., 2,852.	Inspections made.....	3	...	192	36	...	307	...	9	4 houses disinfected.
Nuisance Inspector—		Informal Notices served by Inspector	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. Jennings.		Legal Notices served by Authority...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nuisances abated.....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SHARDLOW.	Area, 42,804. Pop., 26,159.	Inspections made.....	
Nuisance Inspector—		Informal Notices served by Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henry Formau.		Legal Notices served by Authority...	...	...	...	...	...	...											